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PRICE TWO CENTS

HOW BAY STATE CAN INCREASE TAXES IS TOLD

Witness Before Legislative Committee Points to Wisconsin's Income Levy as System That Massachusetts Might Adopt

GAIN POINTED OUT

Chairman of Appeal Tax Court in Maryland and Rhode Island Official Also Appear at Hearing at Request of Chamber

Asserting that in 1912 Wisconsin had received \$3,500,000 from its income tax, \$3,000,000 more than had been received by its previous taxes on money and credit, Nils P. Haugen, chairman of the tax commission of that state, told the legislative committee on taxation at the State House today that Massachusetts could adopt such a system with even greater success. With Oscar Leiser, chairman of the appeal tax court of Maryland, and Zenas W. Bliss, chairman of the Rhode Island state tax commission, Mr. Haugen was invited to appear before the committee at the request of Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The hearing was on House bill 1388, accompanying the petition of Lucius Tuttle, being a resolve for an amendment to the constitution to give full power and authority to the General Court to impose a tax upon incomes derived from personal property as well as to make proportional and reasonable assessments.

Fred P. Field, former assistant attorney-general, opened the hearing for the proponents and introduced as the first speaker Mr. Haugen.

Mr. Haugen said the tax had been in operation since 1911. When the first annual returns came it was stated that the amount would greatly decrease from year to year as individuals and corporations discovered means of evading the assessment, but last year it was increased by \$500,000. The success of this tax he said was due largely to administration of the measure.

Mr. Haugen pointed out that in Massachusetts the enforcement of taxation was left to local authorities; this he felt to be a mistake. He also expressed the opinion that the Massachusetts exemption of \$2000 was incorrect and the rate inadequate.

For the purpose of collecting its income tax, Wisconsin has been divided into 41 districts with an income tax assessor for each district under civil service rules. As the tax on personal property was still retained in the state an individual or corporation was obliged to pay the larger of the two taxes where they conflicted, to avoid double taxation. For each district a board of review was appointed by the tax commission on a non-partisan basis. These boards hear appeals from the tax assessments.

Whereas it had been found difficult to tax the property of large manufacturing plants properly, owing to a lack of technical knowledge on the part of the local assessors, under the income tax law this difficulty was removed, as it was found that the larger the company the more accurate its bookkeeping.

Before the first assessment of income taxes was completed a campaign came. One party sought to repeal the income tax law, while the party responsible for its enactment was pledged to its maintenance. Mr. Haugen said: "In my opinion the income tax law saved the Republican party from defeat in Wisconsin in 1912."

Mr. Haugen explained that the term income in Wisconsin includes rents, estimated rental of residence property by the owner; dividends from stocks and interest on money loaned and invested; wages and salaries and fees and profits derived from business. Where profit is derived from the sale of capital assets, purchased before the enactment of the income tax law the profit is apportioned in proportion to the time between January 1, 1911, and the date of sale.

Banks are not subject to the income tax nor are dividends received from banks subject to it. They still remain taxable as personal property.

TAX WITHDRAWAL IN SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN CASE URGED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The report of the commission which has been sitting under Sir William Solomon to inquire into the grievances of East Indians in South Africa has been issued. It recommends the withdrawal of the 43 sterling tax, which caused so much dissatisfaction to those subjected to it, but declares that it is of course, impossible to legalize polygamy, but recommends the recognition of monogamous marriages, with permission to the husband to marry further wives.

These findings have received the warm commendation of the viceroy, who, speaking yesterday at Delhi, declared that they were, he thought, a complete and satisfactory attempt to arrive at the solution of the difficulties.

PRESIDENT DISPLACES MAN ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY CHARGE

Edward C. Gillette Made Superintendent of Naval Construction in Lighthouse Bureau Vice George Warrington Removed by Order of the President

WASHINGTON—Edward C. Gillette of Massachusetts, for some time an inspector in the lighthouse bureau, qualified today as superintendent of naval construction in the bureau, at a salary of \$3000 a year. He takes the place of George Warrington, who was summarily removed by order of President Wilson.

Mr. Warrington is a Democrat, and the charge against him was that he had been trying to secure the removal of the head of the bureau, who is a Republican.

Mr. Gillette assumed his new duties at 10 o'clock this morning, and the incident affords a reply to the charge that has sometimes been made that the heads of the Democratic party are letting no opportunity pass by of removing Republicans from the civil service and putting Democrats in their places.

The qualifying of Mr. Gillette was witnessed by all the heads of divisions

of the lighthouse bureau, in order that they might have first-hand information concerning the administration's policy in cases where a subordinate tries to undermine his chief.

A short speech was made by Assistant Secretary Sweet of the treasury department, who went over the entire history of the alleged attempt to discredit George R. Putnam, the bureau head. He told of the charges that had been made against Mr. Putnam, of the exhaustive investigation made by order of the President, and of the complete exoneration of Mr. Putnam which followed. Then he said Mr. Warrington had been dismissed from the service, and hinted that certain other dismissals might be made.

This case is attracting a good deal of attention as indicating the purpose of the administration to deal fairly by civil service employees, regardless of politics.

JAY GOULD WINS FROM G. F. COVEY IN COURT TENNIS

World's Amateur Champion Easily Captures World's Open Title From English Professional at Philadelphia

PLAYS WONDERFULLY

PHILADELPHIA—Jay Gould of New York, world's amateur court tennis champion, won the world's open title at this sport on the courts of the Philadelphia Tennis and Racquet Club this afternoon, when he defeated G. F. Covey of England, world's professional champion, in the second section of their match in three sets to one, 6-2, 6-3, 5-6, 6-1. The match was best in 13 sets, and as Gould won four straight Monday, he gets the title without playing Saturday.

Both players gave a very fast exhibition of court tennis. The match started out as if it were going to be another runaway for the American champion, but Covey showed improvement as the match went on.

The first set today found Gould master of the situation from start to finish. He allowed his opponent but two games in the eight played and his supporters confidently predicted that he would have no difficulty in running the match out in straight sets.

In the second set Covey was able to get three games. He played desperately, but could not successfully meet the American's offense and the latter's defense was always so good, that Covey could not get in many winning strokes, the set going to Gould at 6-3.

Covey won his first set of the match in the third when he won out by 6-5. The English professional gave a fine exhibition of tennis in this set. All that Gould needed at this time was to win another set to take the title, so that the victory for Covey carried the match along another set.

Gould came back strongly in the fourth set and did not give his English opponent a chance to make things even interesting, as he took six of the seven games played. The American received a tremendous ovation as he won the point that gave him the set, match and championship.

INSURANCE COS. SUE FOR TAXES

In the United States district court today 10 suits to recover corporation taxes for the years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913 were filed by as many Massachusetts mutual fire insurance companies.

It seems that as the mutual companies have no capital stock and the policy holders are the only members, they contend the dividends they have been paying are not earnings but overcharges made on policy holders. The question is now pending in the United States supreme court, where a suit has been brought by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New Jersey to recover taxes.

JOHN P. KIRBY NAMED AS JUDGE

Governor Walsh today sent to the executive council the nomination of John P. Kirby of Chicopee for appointment as justice of the Chicopee police court to succeed the late judge Luther White.

The Governor also sent in the name of Thomas H. Connelly of Boston, clerk to the Governor, for appointment as assistant private secretary to the Governor. This change of title was required by a statute enacted this year.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL DISFAVORED
In executive session today the legislative committee on public service at the State House voted to report adversely on the bill to place county employees under the civil service regulations.

\$220,000 FOR PARKS AND BOULEVARDS FAVORED IN HOUSE

Committee on Ways and Means Recommends Passage of Appropriation Bill

Members of the legislative committee on ways and means favorably reported today as follows:

For the care and maintenance of boulevards and parks, \$220,929.06; care of Nantasket beach, \$32,864.14; care of Wellington bridge, \$6147.

The bill to allow the board of labor and industries to post notices in industrial establishments.

Leave to withdraw was granted on the following bills: To restrict the license of sight-seeing automobile street stands, presented by Senator Horgan; two bills presented by the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, the first to restrict the sale of convict-made goods and second, asking that the Legislature send to Congress a resolution seeking that authority be given to postal savings banks to lend directly to borrowers.

The bill presented by Arthur H. Andrews to license individuals and firms installing electrical apparatus.

By the committee on street railways two bills presented by Representative Thomas A. Niland authorizing the commonwealth to purchase the Elevated road and a bill by Representative W. F. Doyle forbidding the use of prepayment cars.

LEGISLATORS FOR REPEAL OF BAR AND BOTTLE LAW

In the executive session of the legislative committee on legal affairs at the State House today a majority of the committee voted in favor of reporting the bill to repeal the bar and bottle act of 1910. The vote stood 8 to 6, the fifteenth member of the committee reserving his right to make known his position later.

The bill that is to be reported by the committee provides for a referendum to the voters of the cities and towns.

The bar and bottle bill prohibits the granting of a license to sell liquors over a bar and a license to sell in the bottle to the same establishment.

BUTLER RECEIVERS ASK FOR \$49,000

In their report filed with Judge Dodge in the United States district court today, receivers for the Butler Company, Charles F. Weed, N. H. Gibson and Edward Wilson, ask for \$49,000 as receivers' fees and \$30,000 additional as counsel fees. The receivers base their charge on 1 per cent of the funds that passed through their hands and recommend that each of the three companies, Gilchrist, Everybody's and Butler's, pay one third.

It is understood that \$100,000 represents the balance from the receivership.

Something of particular interest to your friends surely will be found if the paper is examined carefully. These items will be discovered when each page is scanned column by column and this is the best way to look the paper over.

RUSSIAN'S ARREST STIRS PRESS TALK AGAINST GERMANY

Captain Poliakov's Detention While on Mission to Berlin Said to Be Unexplained

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

ST. PETERSBURG—The anti-German storm in the Russian press has received additional impetus through the discovery that the naval officer Captain Poliakov, who was on an official mission to Berlin, was arrested as a pickpocket in Cologne and was kept in prison for 10 days before the Russian government became aware of the fact.

On demand for explanations from the Russian ambassador, the prisoner was then liberated, but without any apology at all.

There appears to have been almost no excuse for the police action, as the presence of the Russian officer was perfectly well known to the German government, but no attempt was made by the police to forward his explanations.

HOME RULE BILL PROGRAM IS NOW CALLED SETTLED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The determination of the government as expressed through Winston Churchill and confirmed by the prime minister, to make no more concessions to Ulster but to carry the bill as it stands if the concessions already offered are refused, has given the greatest satisfaction to home rule leaders and Mr. Redmond, speaking last night at a St. Patrick's day banquet, declared that the home rule bill would be law of the land in unaltered form in a few weeks and that if force was resorted to to oppose it, it would be met by force.

Ulster leaders are, however, by no means moved by the government decision. The Pall Mall Gazette announces that on Monday orders will be given for the opening of the campaign, when a brigade of 4000 men, every one of whom took part in the South African war, will be mobilized.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS ARE RECORDED IN F. J. COTTING WILL

To the Harvard Athletic Association is bequeathed \$5000 by the will of Francis J. Cotting of 249 Commonwealth avenue, filed today in the probate court. Bequests are left to several other public institutions and individuals. C. E. Cotting and F. C. Welch are named executors.

The Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children is left \$25,000 and ultimately a bequest of \$50,000 left a sister and the balance of the residuary estate reverts to the institution. Mary M. Perry, superintendent of the school, of which the testator was president, receives \$500. The Children's hospital receives \$10,000.

Trust funds of \$25,000 each are left for Miss Lavinia H. Newhall and Hazel L. Robbins, secretary to the testator for many years. Willa G. Marshall, assistant secretary, gets \$100.

WOMEN TO HOLD THE BALANCE OF POWER IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Women voters will hold the balance of power in every ward in the aldermanic elections April 7, politicians noted today after a careful scanning of the registration books.

Women to the number of 218,643 have registered as qualified voters in Chicago. The male registration is 474,981, giving the city a grand total of 693,624.

The first ward, where John Coughlin is opposed for reelection to the city council by Miss Marion Drake, has 4718 women registered and 13,514 men. The twenty-fifth, the banner suffrage ward of the city, shows a women registration of 13,431, as against 20,285 men.

FRANCE STIRRED AS M. CAILLAUX LEAVES CABINET

Ministry Reorganizes After Infellectual Pleas on Part of Other Members to Prevail on Leader to Remain in His Office

EVENTS REVIEWED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS — M. Caillaux's resignation has been at last accepted by the ministry and the necessary changes have been made for filling the vacant office. M. Renoult becomes the minister of finance in his place, whilst M. Malvy succeeds M. Renoult in the ministry of the interior and M. Peret, under-secretary of the interior, becomes the minister of commerce in M. Malvy's place.

The whole incident has created a tremendous sensation in the country and this has not been lessened by the fact that M. Caillaux is at once one of the most brilliant of French statesmen as well as one of the most unpopular.

The press is filled with articles on the subject many of which are almost ferocious attacks on the minister who has just resigned, though he has found a champion in the socialist deputy, M. Thalmass, who has written a letter to Madame Caillaux condoning her action and describing M. Calmette as a bandit against whom there was no legal resource.

On the boulevards the feeling is violently against M. Caillaux, and the police have been kept busy in preventing demonstrations in front of the ministry of finance.

Mme. Caillaux's own version of the affair is that the editor of the Figaro, having published one private letter, she feared he would proceed to publish others, and having learned through legal consultation that the minister was powerless to prevent a campaign against him in the Figaro she determined to take the law into her own hands.

The ministers would have retained M. Caillaux's services in spite of all that has happened. The cabinet sat till midnight Monday in a vain effort to induce its real leader to withdraw his resignation. M. Caillaux proved adamant, however, and has announced that he is retiring not merely from office, but from political life and will not seek reelection.

There is no doubt that his decision will have a marked effect on politics, for he was the very backbone of his party. At the same time it is almost impossible to say what the effect will be on the elections. The French temperament is such that the whole affair might almost as easily end in a rally to the standard of the Rue D'Angoulême as to that of the Rue D'Orléans.

M. Calmette's relations with Rue D'Angoulême were very marked. Although the Figaro had always been regarded as having Bonapartist sympathies, the editor devoted it entirely to support of the new movement led by MM. Poincaré, Briand, Barthou and Millerand. The election of M. Poincaré to the presidency and the succession of M. Briand to the premiership seemed to have for the moment crushed the left Radical wing, and it was only rescued from the position in which it found itself by the brilliant efforts of M. Caillaux.

M. Caillaux's success was the more remarkable because it was imagined that his political career had been closed when his secret negotiations with Berlin, at the moment of the Agadir crisis, were investigated in the Senate. His immense capacity enabled him, however, to overcome all difficulties, and it was through his exertions that the Briand and Barthou ministries were overthrown and that M. Doumergue came into power as the nominal leader of the Radical-Socialist alliance.

From that moment Calmette's attacks on him became more and more violent. At first they took the form of bitter criticism of his financial methods. It was not, however, until the recently published letter to a lady friend, in which the finance minister explained that he had crushed the income tax proposals of the former government while appearing to support them, that political circles began to become thoroughly interested. It was then that the paper launched the famous charge that the minister had engineered the escape of financier Rochette by forcing the procurateur general to delay proceedings until the culprit's actions were covered by the statute of limitations.

The sensation then became extraordinary and no one knew what further revelations M. Calmette might not have in the editorial office. In the debate in the chamber yesterday this very charge was brought to a head. The minister for marine had denied hotly that he had any hand in the Rochette affair. This brought M. Barthou to the tribune and there he read the document which M. Calmette had threatened to publish and which consisted of a protest by the procurateur general against the pressure exerted upon him by the ministry to cause the prosecution of M. Rochette to fail.

The sensation caused by the reading of the document was tremendous and caused the intervention of the Socialist leader Jaures, who demanded prolongation of the inquiry into the affair Rochette. A motion to this effect was introduced by the Socialist, Marcel Sembat, and was carried by 250 votes to 3, after which the Chamber adjourned.

MAYOR REMOVES ALL INSPECTORS OF TENEMENTS

Abolishes Eleven Positions Established by His Predecessor—Payroll Cut \$12,500 a Year

With the practical abolition of the positions of tenement house inspector in the employ of the city by Mayor Curley today there will be a saving of \$12,500 a year, there being 11 officers, one at \$2500 a year and the others at \$1000 apiece. His action was taken on recommendation of the health department and those who have studied the situation, inside and outside of the department.

Removals will take effect Friday. The mayor declared that the positions were established by his predecessor when there was no money in sight with which to pay their salaries. He contended that some of the officers did not know they were to be appointed.

John J. Shea was chief of the inspectors. The others were Bernard J. Brennan, Thomas Carr, former Representative Patrick B. Carr, Robert J. Clarke, former Representative Joseph A. Hart, Robert F. Lane, James T. Maguire, Martin T. Martin, Henry C. Murphy and J. P. Scully.

SALANDRA CABINET FORMED; LEADER IS INTERIOR MINISTER

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME—Signor Salandra has at last been successful in forming a cabinet in which he himself will take the office of minister of the interior. The Marquis Di San Giuliano has been induced to continue at the foreign office, the remainder of the ministers being made up from the left, right and center parties; indeed, the only party unrepresented is the clerical.

SHURTLIFF PLAN VOTED APPROVAL

Approval of the Arthur A. Shurtleff plan for the development of Copley square, as shown in the model prepared by that architect for the park and recreation department of Boston and dated Feb. 27, was voted by the executive committee of the Boston Society of Architects Tuesday, acting under authority of the society.

SIR LIONEL CARDEN TO RETURN TO MEXICO, OFFICIAL ASSERTS

Question in Parliament as to His Absence From Post Brings Statement From Sir Edward Grey, Who Summoned Him—Rio de Janeiro Mission Planned

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—In reply to an inquiry by Douglas Hall, Unionist member for the Isle of Wight, as to the reason for the absence of Sir Lionel Carden from his post, Sir Edward Grey has made a statement which bears out exactly the information cabled to the Monitor several weeks ago.

Sir Lionel Carden, he explained, has served for 36 years in the diplomatic service, and it was, in consequence, his wish to appoint him to one of the highest posts in South America. Owing, however, to the crisis in Mexico, he asked Sir Lionel in July last to go to Mexico City.

Sir Lionel consented, though he explained at the time that it was impossible for him to stay there more than a year. The crisis in Mexico, however, having become chronic, and further complications having arisen, Sir Edward asked Sir Lionel to return to England and discuss the situation with him. No power, Sir Edward explains, has made any representations to him on the subject of Sir Lionel's appointment and continuance in office, and he will return to Mexico in due course.

This is substantially the information which was cabled to the Monitor some time ago, and there is no necessity any longer for withholding the fact that the promotion which it was wished to offer Sir Lionel was to be minister in Rio de Janeiro.

ANOTHER PLAN IS INTRODUCED FOR PEACE IN MEXICO

WASHINGTON—Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, a recognized advocate of peace, has proposed a novel solution of the Mexican tangle in a resolution he introduced in the House Tuesday. His plan contemplates holding a conference in the Pan-American building in Washington, of representatives of all the warring factions in Mexico. Under the resolution President Wilson would be empowered to invite Huerta, Villa, Carranza, Zapata and leaders of any other faction to send delegates to Washington with a view to composing their differences.

DEEP STUDY OF BOSTON TRANSIT SYSTEM URGED

Public Service and Transportation Commissions, After Joint Investigation Into Dual Service, Recommend More Inquiry

NOTHING TANGIBLE

Legislators Are Informed That if It Is Desirable to Extend the Elevated's Service Charter Might Be Amended

Urging that some public authority thoroughly consider the whole transportation problem the Boston transit commission and the public service commission acting jointly reported to the Legislature today on the dual service in the city whereby more than a five cent fare is charged.

The report says that nine public hearings and many conferences were held and after an investigation of the transportation problems of the metropolitan district, the board declines to offer a partial solution for the present difficulties. It recommends consideration of the transportation situation, involving all street car systems which serve the district and such railroad systems as may be properly included within the same investigation, and involving not only a consideration of questions of fares and service, but also questions of the charter rights and property rights of the parties and the relations between the various companies concerned as well as the relation of the transportation system as a whole to the municipal cities constituting the metropolitan district.

"The joint commission believes that no large measure of relief can be afforded to the various communities by a piecemeal dealing with the situation, and that the only hope of any relief for those communities which suffer injustice or discrimination is by a consideration of the whole problem."

"If it is desirable that the service of the Boston Elevated Railway Company be extended beyond the present limits of its lines, it may be found, upon a more exhaustive study, that the only practicable method of providing these additional facilities is through an

(Continued on page twelve, column one)

VILLA REPORTED HARD PRESSED IN ESCALON ATTACK

EL PASO, Tex.—A local correspondent, using code, has sent news that General Villa was hard pressed in a federal attack at Escalon, and that federals from Torreon were attempting to get to the rear of the Constitutional army by coming to Jimenez, 50 miles north of Escalon. Federals advanced towards that point through the Valley Rio Florida and encountered Gen. Tomas Urbina's rebels at Rosario.

Constitutional officials in Juarez deny that a battle is in progress but admit that they are getting no despatches.

POOLEY NOT BADLY USED IS WORD OF SIR EDWARD GREY

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Answering a question last night in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey confirmed in every particular the information cabled to the Monitor respecting Pooley, one of the labor leaders deported from South Africa, and denied emphatically statements printed in certain far east papers to the effect that the prisoner had been badly treated.

G. F. BAER QUILTS LEHIGH VALLEY

PHILADELPHIA—George F. Baer resigned today as a director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. The resignation was accepted.

Mr. Baer is the president of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Coke Company. He is president of the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall College.

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Army Estimates Are Considered by the British House

MONEY ASKED
FOR AVIATION
FUND GRANTED

Debate on Supplementary Vote of £8400 for Irish Constabulary for Services During Dublin Strike—Passage Follows

MR. BONAR LAW TALKS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—The first free night of the session on which private members are given an opportunity for bringing forward motions, was requisitioned for considering "the condition of Ireland." The opposition had unanimously decided in favor of this motion. Mr. Falle, Unionist member for Portsmouth, "drew the ticket" and proposed his resolution "that the prime minister should, without delay, submit to the House his proposals for the alteration of the government of Ireland bill."

After Sir John Rands had seconded the motion, Mr. Asquith rose to reply. "The opposition," he declared warmly, "entirely misconceived the position of affairs. The government was not to be likened to a beleaguered garrison driven into an untenable position. It was not for honorable gentlemen opposite to dictate terms of capitulation. What he had said in his statement on the question a few weeks before, he still adhered to. When the necessary financial business had been got through he would state the concessions the government was willing to make, but not until then. "We are not going," he rapped out, "at the eleventh hour to betray a great cause."

Mr. Bonar Law's comment on the prime minister's speech, might be summed up in the phrase "still drifting," whilst William O'Brien, fresh from his recent election experience in Cork, declared that Mr. Asquith had given the House nothing but words. As far as he was concerned the more sweeping the concessions made to the Protestants of Ulster, the better would it be in his opinion for Ireland.

Mr. Holt, Liberal member for Hexham, declared that the prime minister must go on with the bill. Mr. Pirie, Liberal member for Aberdeen, pleaded for a settlement by consent, and then came the division, on which the Unionist motion was lost by 311 to 238 votes.

On the following day the House of Commons at last got clear of the Irish

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"Rusty Pulls the Strings," 8. CASTLE—"The Crisis," 2:10, 8:10 daily. COLONIAL—"The Little Cafe," 8. CORT—"Pretty Mrs. Smith," 8:10. HOLLY—"Poor Little Rich Girl," 8. KATH'S—"Yanderville," daily, 7:45. MAJESTIC—"Within the Law," 8:10. PARK—"Penny's First Play," 8. PLAYBOY—"Under Cover," 8:05. SHERBET—"Mikado," 8. TREMONT—"Raymond Hitchcock," 8.

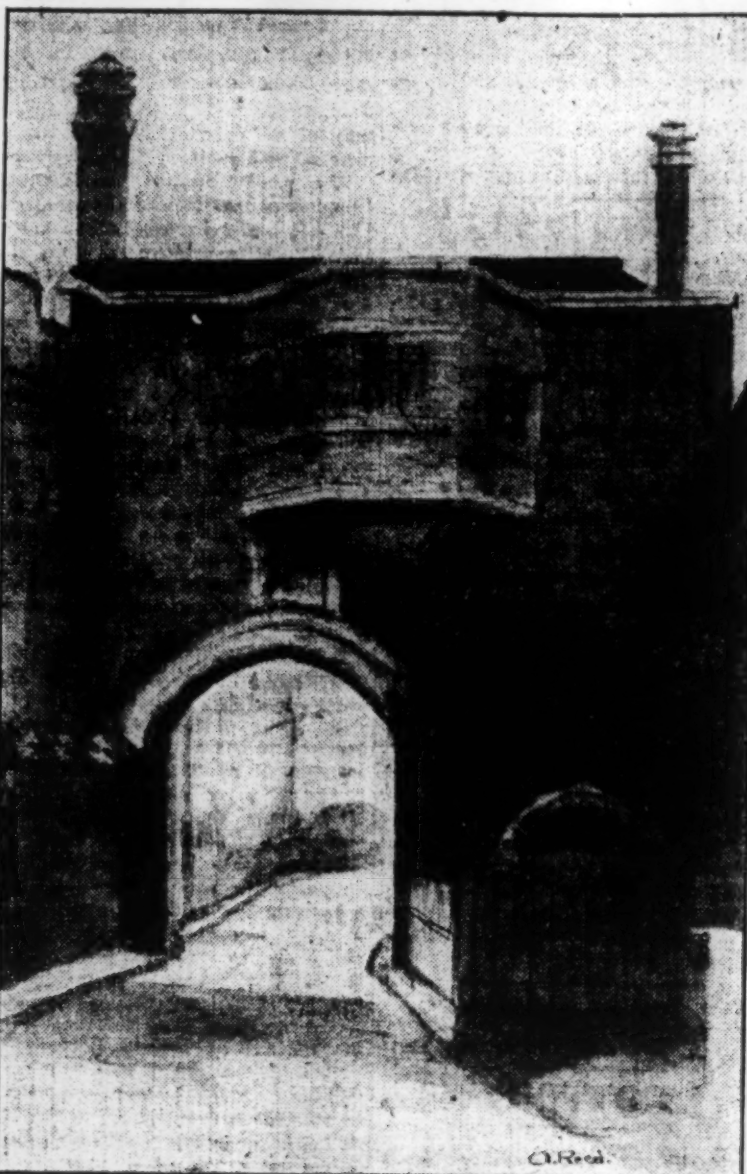
Other Entertainments
Tremont Temple—"David Copperfield," films, 2, 8, daily.
Mechanics building—Motor truck show, 8 p. m. C. L. Thomas Wilbur talks on Mexico, 8.
Copley hall—Exhibition of portraits by contemporary painters.

Concerts
Wednesday, Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m., Miss J. Barbara Werner, violinist.
Thursday, Jordan hall, 8:15 p. m., Miss Gertrude Marshall, violinist; Miss Ethel Hanson, Clark, pianist.
Friday, Steinert hall, 3 p. m., Miss Grace Warner, pianist.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., John McCormack, tenor.

Boston Opera House
Wednesday, 7:45 p. m., "Manga."
Friday, 8 p. m., "Rigoletto."
Saturday, 7:45 p. m., "Tosca," followed by first act of ballet "Coppelia"; 8 p. m., "Sauson and Delilah."

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
BELASCO—"Miss Frances Starr."
BROADWAY—"Omar."
CORT—"Potash and Perlmutter."
COMEDY—"Kitty Mackay."
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
EMPIRE—"Miss Maude Adams."
GAIETY—"Along Came Ruth."
LIBERTY—"Sally."
LITTLE—"The Philanderer."
PLAYHOUSE—"Things That Count."
SHERBET—"A Thousand Years Ago."
HUDSON—"Miss Margaret Anglin."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Too Many Cooks."
WALLACKS—"Cryl Made in 'Grumpy'."

CHICAGO
AUDITORIUM—"Weber and Fields."
BLACKSTONE—"Ethel Barrymore," "Tante."
FINE ARTS—"Prunella."
GRAND—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
HOLLYWOOD—"A Thousand Years Ago."
OLYMPIC—"Argyle Case."
POWERS—"Ruth Chatterton."

OLD RICHMOND PALACE IS
OFFERED TO BRITISH NATION

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)
Gateway of structure used by royal family four hundred years

(Special to the Monitor)
RICHMOND, Surrey, England—The owner of the Old Palace at Richmond, Surrey, which for nearly 200 years has been "parceled out into tenements," has offered to present it to the nation.

From the time of Edward I, who received the Scotch commissioners at his "Manor of Sheen" in 1300, down to 1720 when it was sold, the Palace was a favorite residence of the royal family. Sheen was the ancient name of the town which grew up round the royal residence, and it was so called till the time of Henry VII, who changed its name

to Richmond, after Richmond in Yorkshire, from which he drew his own title.
Henry VII. practically rebuilt the Palace and it was constantly added to by his successors. Henry VIII. gave it to Cardinal Wolsey to reside in after the Cardinal had presented him with the new Palace at Hampton Court. Queen Elizabeth and Charles I. were both very much attached to Richmond, and the latter added to the grounds of the Palace the great deer park, 2253 acres in extent, which today is known as Richmond park. The Palace fell into disfavor as a royal residence in the time of Charles II. and, as already stated, was finally sold in 1720.

DELIBERATION IS
URGED IN FRENCH
TAX PROPOSALS

Plan to Establish Income Tax Principle in Place of Present Direct System Meets With Defeat After Long Discussion

AMENDMENT IS LOST

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The proposal to establish en bloc the principle of income tax in place of the present system of direct taxation has been defeated in the Senate after two weeks of discussion by 140 votes against 134.

Although this defeat may probably eventually lead to the resignation of the Doumergue cabinet, this, at the moment of writing, has not taken place. Interpreted according to French political custom the non-resignation means that because the cabinet did not ask for a vote of confidence it is not compelled to resign, although the radical and immediate reform of the French fiscal system which was the very raison d'être of this cabinet is finally disposed of so far as the present Parliamentary session is concerned.

It is safe to presume that no complete change of system of taxation can now or at any time be carried into effect at a single coup.

The fierce battle of words between M. Caillaux, the minister of finance, and M. Ribot made the debate a memorable one. The former urged with tremendous force and confidence in his own powers sweeping reforms of so drastic a character as would have entirely overthrown the whole of the present French fiscal system, advocating, moreover, that these be put into operation immediately and entirely.

M. Ribot's reply was to criticize M. Caillaux's proposals mercilessly. He urged that the country was in no state to stand revolutionary measures, that they must commence by developing the present system of taxation, and that even if the House thought fit to make any radical changes, they must be brought about by such progressive reforms as would not disturb the existing interests of the country, for otherwise chaos and even revolution would inevitably result.

He ended by quoting from some of the earlier speeches of M. Caillaux when in the cabinet of Waldeck-Rousseau, and later as minister of finance, which show that no one condemned with greater force in the past than he those very reforms with which he now proposed to turn upside down the French fiscal system.

M. Ribot referred the members, who were now worked up to a great state of excitement, to the occasion of July 4, 1901, when the Chamber was invited, as was the Senate today, to reform en bloc the whole system of direct taxation. M. Caillaux on that occasion had said in reply to such a proposal that supposing in the future they adopted even the most

perfect system of income tax that could be imagined, he was sure they would not admit that they had the right to turn abruptly upside down at a blow the whole fiscal system of their great country.

M. Caillaux had also asked them if they could without anxiety or fear of making a mistake which would seriously affect the country, dispense with the present important sources of revenue. In a later speech on the same subject he said they had no right to expose the public treasury to such risks, and he, in his position as minister of finance, would not be recognizing either his sense of duty or the very essence of his responsibility, if he were to associate himself either directly or indirectly with such imprudence.

These quotations made such a deep impression on the members that M. Ribot's speech practically settled the question, for it so discredited the position of the present minister of finance that he was unable to regain his influence over that uncertain element in the Senate whose additional votes would have turned the scale.

The last day of the debate, as already cabled to the Monitor, centered around a formal amendment by M. Perchet, who asked the Senate to declare that in abandoning the system of direct taxation it admitted the principle of taxation of incomes. This was really the government's amendment, and was merely an ingenious method of avoiding a flat defeat. The chairman of the finance committee, M. Aimond, spoke in great detail on the difference that existed between the two Chambers on this question, giving technical explanations as to how it would affect agricultural and other industries.

His strong point was that as the Chamber had taken two years to discuss the matter, and as the Senate was not in agreement with them on any common formula, and moreover, as there was no general public agreement, the matter ought not to be rushed through in such a violent manner. He aroused the enthusiasm of those present by quoting Gambetta's well-known maxim, "Advance slowly, but never turn back." M. Doumergue himself made an urgent appeal to the Senate to accept the Perchet amendment, not necessarily, he said, as a final pronouncement as to the details, or as to when and how it was to be carried out, which questions might be left for further consideration, but merely to express their approval. This appeal was resisted by M. Ribot, who declared that the amendment in itself was vague, and merely expressed an intention. It was, in fact, nothing but an empty formula, which even if passed was meaningless.

The whole of the question at issue would have to be gone into thoroughly, and it was impossible to separate the details from the principle. Undoubtedly, he said, fiscal reform was needed, but not on party lines. They must approach this profound matter with the greatest care or they would find that their remedy was much worse than the present evil.

COTTAGES FOR BRITISH WORKMEN

(Special to the Monitor)

IPSWICH, Eng.—Alderman W. F. Paul is building at Ipswich 16 cottage flats, which when erected will be let at 3s. a week each, rates included. Alderman Paul intends transferring the ownership to a trust.

ULSTER'S PREPAREDNESS TOLD
BY CLERGYMAN AT BELFAST

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor had a conversation recently with a clergyman of the Church of Ireland located in Belfast. This gentleman, who has many opportunities of gauging the position in Belfast and Ulster generally, said that the steady growth of the fanatical aspect of the question was most noticeable.

A short time previously, he said, he had been handed a notice which he was requested to read out in the course of a Sunday service, which called upon "all loyal Unionists" to observe the birthday of Sir Edward Carson by the display of flags and bunting and so forth.

He pointed out that whilst it was true to say that every Ulster Unionist had had it instilled into him that in resisting to the uttermost the imposition of home rule he was carrying out the spirit of the Gospel, nevertheless, it ought to be said to the credit of the clergy of the Church of Ireland that they had steadily endeavored to secure that the struggle should not degenerate into one of simple hatred, but that it should be entirely a movement in defense of liberty.

There is, he pointed out, a certain subtlety in the Ulster motto that Ulster is

tolerant of everything but intolerance. "There are many of us," he said, "who believe that the most effective way to meet even intolerance is by tolerance, but the average man can, I think, hardly be blamed if this motto appeals to him as eminently reasonable." As some indication of the extent to which preparation had gone, he mentioned that public buildings and institutions were, in many cases, already allocated for different purposes in the event of open hostilities.

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ALL AUSTRALIA
EXHIBIT PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The New South Wales chamber of manufactures has decided to hold an "All Australian Manufacturers Week" in Sydney during May of this year. The chief feature of the exhibition will be a display of locally made goods in all the Sydney shop-windows, and it is expected that this exhibition will surpass all previous exhibitions of a similar nature held in Australian cities. In 1912 the total value of the output of New South Wales factories reached £61,163,328.

LABOR MEDIATOR THANKED

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Mr. Hefya, who acted as mediator in the recent labor troubles in Norway, has received the thanks of the government for the part he took in preventing the threatened lock-out.

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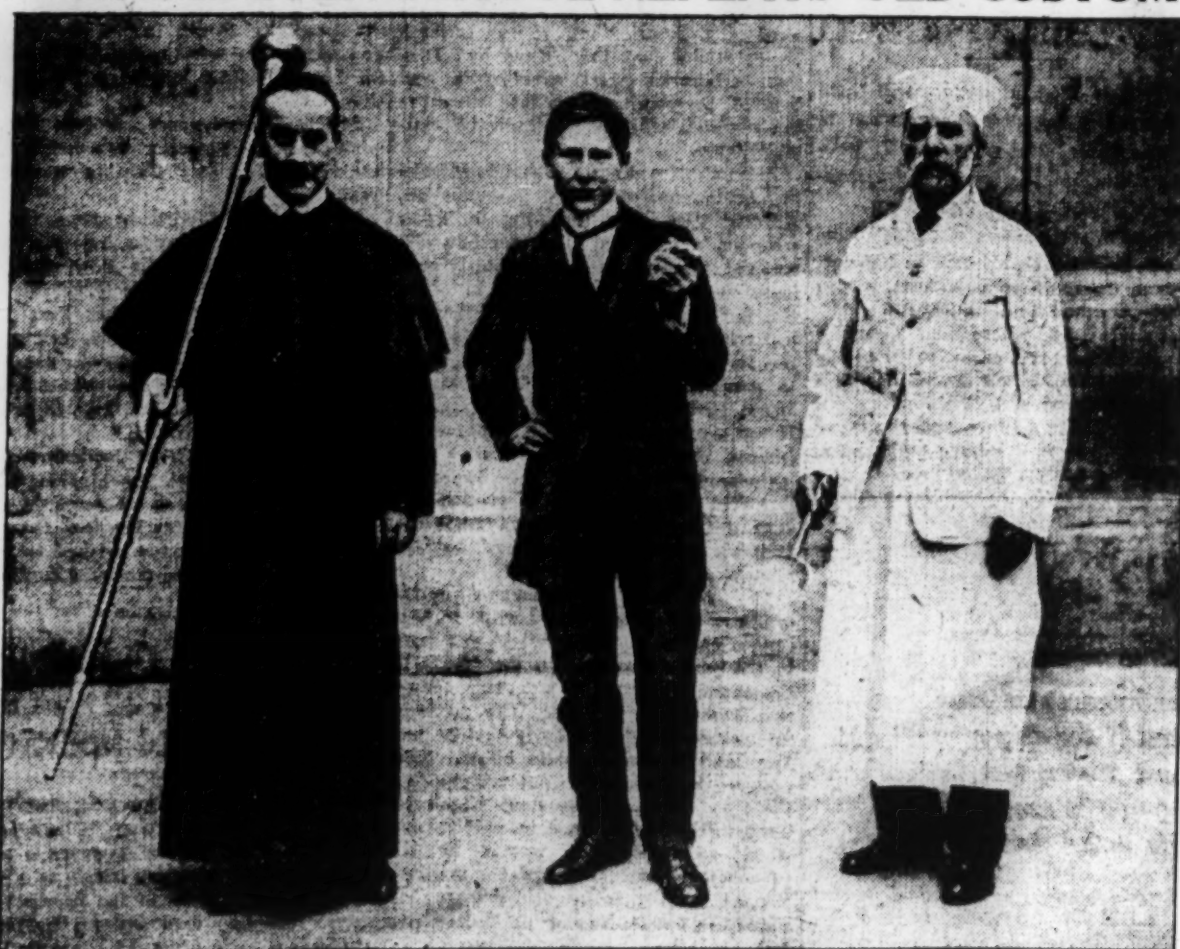
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WESTMINSTER SCHOOL REPEATS OLD CUSTOM



(Copyright by Sport and General)
The beadle, A. M. Bennett who wins tossing the pancake contest and chef who did the cooking

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The old-established custom of tossing the pancake and scrambling for it was carried out at Westminster

school on Shrove Tuesday as usual. As is well known, the pancake, which is of suitable dimensions, is tossed by the school's cook over the iron bar which

divides the "lower" and "upper" schools. The boy who manages to secure the largest piece in the fierce battle which ensues receives a guinea.

Chinese Capable of Self-Government Says Observer

SELF-RESTRAINT IS POINTED OUT BY AN OFFICIAL

Effort of Financiers of Great Powers to Gain as Large a Share as Possible of Spoils Called Cause of Situation

PRESIDENT CRITICIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor had a conversation recently with a gentleman who for over 30 years has been connected with the Chinese government and who is, consequently, able to give some reliable information in regard to the present position in China. The Monitor informant had arrived in this country last spring and was, he explained, still in touch with those who were engaged in connection with Chinese financial matters.

In answer to a question as to his opinion on the position generally, the Monitor informant said that its seriousness could not well be exaggerated. "You see," he went on, "the whole purpose of the revolution two years ago was to overthrow just that very regime which Yuan Shih-Kai is reconstituting so rapidly and completely, viz., the hypothecation of sovereign and national rights and assets against outside loans."

"For considerably over 30 years past Peking has been beset with financial adventurers from all over the world, and they have vied with each other in their efforts to make loans to the Chinese government. So much so that as far back as 1878 the inspector-general of the Chinese Imperial maritime customs issued a public notification that no loans were in future to be considered authoritative which were not so indorsed by him as inspector-general. To a very great degree, of course, they have succeeded in doing this with the result that the national indebtedness steadily grew, and an ever larger amount of national resources was pledged to meet this indebtedness."

Revenue for Debts

"At the time of the revolution in October, 1911, the position was that practically the whole of the revenue from the customs was earmarked to pay off the interest to the Chinese bondholders, and the Boxer indemnities to other powers."

"It speaks volumes for the forbearance and wisdom of those responsible for the revolution that, at a time when money was sorely needed, and they had actually abolished, wherever possible, as a friendly act, the detested and trade-hampering 'likin' tax, and when practically no other source of revenue was available, no attempt was made to hinder the customs' officials from collecting the customs of the country."

"I myself," he said, "was at that time at one of the outposts, and it is difficult to describe how impressed I was with the extraordinary orderliness and calm which prevailed everywhere during those difficult days which followed the outbreak of the revolution."

"As far as the maritime, customs and revenues controlled by other countries were concerned, all that happened was that a small body of revolutionary soldiers, with sidearms only, commanded by an officer in civilian costume, marched to the customs house and requested that the Imperial flag should be hauled down and the white revolutionary flag hoisted. This the commissioner declined to do in the absence of authority from Peking, and so it was decided to hoist no flag at all. For many months, therefore, no flag was flown and all dues and duties were thereafter paid in at the custom house instead of into the Imperial (Ta Ching) bank and remitted direct to the inspector-general's account at Shanghai. This, however, was all that happened and the collection of the customs went on as if there had been no change whatever in the government of the country."

"I mention this in such detail," this gentleman continued, "in order to show that a people who are capable of effecting so great a change in such a quiet and orderly manner, and who are able to restrain violent passions, prevent robbery and loot in the presence of so much temptation to both, gave proof to the world of their ability to govern themselves, and it is simply folly to say anything to the contrary."

Referring to the present position in the country, the Monitor informant said that a few days before he had been talking to a well known authority on the far east and he had asked him as to what he would say if he were asked to describe the position in China in a sentence. To this query the gentleman had replied, "The money gods are on top," meaning of course, by that that China a nation and China a people were no longer of any consideration, and that the only effort observable in the country at present was one gigantic gamble on the part of the financiers of the great powers, to make as much money as possible and to secure as large a share as possible of the spoils. "In my opinion," he continued, "and I speak from a very long experience and knowledge of the Chinese people, the country is rapidly approaching the time

when partition will be inevitable, and but for the Anglo-Japanese alliance, it would have already happened. It has been known for a long time to those who are really acquainted with the condition of things, and the attitude of the powers in the matter, that China for a long time past has really been divided up on paper amongst the powers, and that all the spheres of influence were long since defined.

"Both Russia and Japan have made clear for some time what their spheres are to be. Russia has already practically entered into possession of her share in Outer Mongolia; Japan, of course, will claim southern Manchuria, and probably Fukien, southern China, Formosa being her base; and the German sphere of influence on the northern bank of the Yangtze up to the Russian and Japanese spheres, was really defined long ago."

Great Britain's Sphere

"Great Britain has always declared her sphere to be the Yangtze valley, but what would be the extent of her territorial hinterland has never been hinted at even. Here, as in Persia, she is in danger of falling between two stools. Her attitude has been one of half measures. More moral perhaps than any of the other powers, she has not been moral enough to assert the rights of international morality, and to make them good. She had a great chance in China, just as she had a great chance in Persia, but a vacillating external policy has resulted in both chances being thrown away."

The Monitor informant then went on to speak of Yuan Shih-Kai. He has never, he said, been a patriot in any sense of the word. He was Li Hung Chang's successor, appointed at the express instance of that statesman, and it cannot be doubted that he shared and shares all Li Hung Chang's well known autocratic views. At the present moment he is playing steadily for his own hand and for his own hand alone. He has clearly thrown all idea of government on democratic lines to the winds, and really the government in China at this moment is far more definitely autocratic, not to say tyrannical, than it has ever been before.

The sole purpose to which the money obtained from the quintuple group has been devoted, has been the payment, at an exorbitant rate, of Yuan Shih-Kai's mercenaries, and to the giving of bribes. By the aid of his mercenaries and gold from other countries, he has suppressed for the time being all that had been accomplished by the splendid sacrifice of China's best and noblest men, but the spirit of patriotism is not so easily destroyed, and the outlook in China is full of complexity."

BEAN THROWING CEREMONIES OBSERVED THROUGHOUT JAPAN

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—The ceremonies associated with the "Setsuban" or the first day of spring, were observed in Tokio and throughout Japan recently, in the usual way. Amongst the most interesting of these, perhaps, is the ceremony of "throwing the beans."

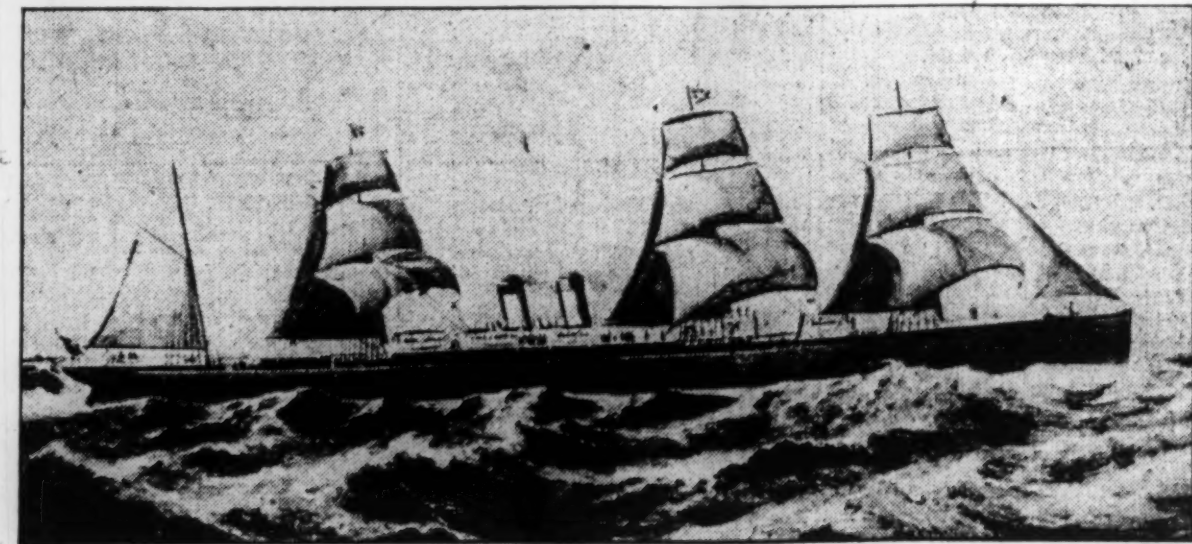
In the evening of "Setsuban," in many households, one of the men of the family throws beans through the rooms as if he were driving the "demons" out of the house. In the temples, shrines and theaters, this ancient ceremony takes place attended by immense crowds. Fudo shrine in Narita, about 50 miles from Tokio, is one of the most noted

places for this festival, and special trains are run for the day, carrying several tens of thousands of people.

As a rule, famous actors and wrestlers are called upon for the task of throwing the beans at these places. At the Kabuki theater in Tokio the proceedings were, this year, of a specially interesting character. Many famous actors dressed in Kamishimo or old ceremonial costumes took part, each of them being supplied with a box full of beans.

The conclusion of the ceremony was marked by the mock "demons" running out of the house brandishing torches and thus making a striking spectacle in the darkness.

TYPE OF OCEAN CRAFT OF FORTY YEARS AGO



(Copyright by Topical)

First Britannic showing by comparison with present great ship of that name the advances made

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL HAS DECIDED UPON COAT OF ARMS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The London county council, by 66 votes to 41, has accepted the proposal made by its chairman, Cyril Cobb, that a coat of arms should be obtained for the use of the council on special occasions. In support of the proposal, the general purposes committee has made a statement to the effect that of recent years the council has proved the necessity of a distinctive emblem in the carrying out of some of its business.

The committee have no idea of using the coat of arms for any but extraordinary occasions, and it will in no way supersede the use of the initials L. C. C. Cyril Cobb has already inquired of the College of Arms on the subject and a rough sketch of the arms has been made. It includes a representation of the Tower of London in the first and fourth quarters, and in the second and third quarters

an ancient galley, on a chief a lion of England.

The square tower, which may be taken for the Tower of London, symbolizes strength, the ancient galley shipping and the craft of the Thames. The motto proposed is "Loca dulcedo nos attinet," "the sweetness of the place holds us," which is not only happy in its sentiment and expression, but which has the merit of being the first mention of London in history.

According to Tacitus, in A. D. 61, the Roman general having decided to leave London at the mercy of an attack by Queen Boadicea, the citizens decided to remain there because of their love of the place. At the meeting of the council at which the coat of arms was adopted it was agreed that the design for the coat of arms should be submitted to the council after the application for a grant had been made.

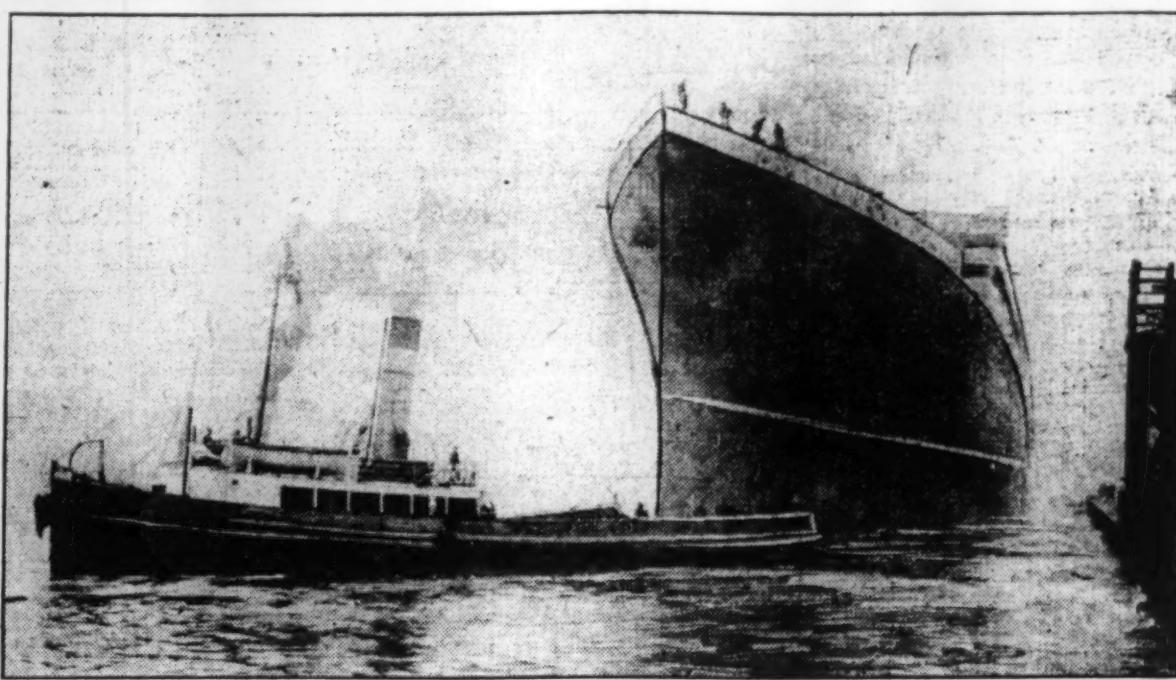
INCREASE SHOWN IN THE EXPORTS OF BELGIAN HORSES

(Special to the Monitor)

GHEENT, Belgium—The total number of Belgian horses exported during the year 1913 amounted to 31,923, representing an increase of 3255 as compared with the records for 1912. These figures compare favorably with the recorded exports in this line from other European countries.

Germany is by far the heaviest purchaser of Belgian horses, and it is reported that the activity of German buyers has been unusually marked during the past year, particularly in the province of West Flanders, purchases having been made in many cases directly from the farmers instead of at the regular horse markets, as is usually the case.

Holland is also quite an extensive buyer of Belgian horses, which have become especially popular in that country during the past few years.



(Copyright by Topical)

Launch of the Britannic at Belfast, Ireland, showing tug bringing the great craft alongside

GREAT SHIPBUILDING ADVANCE SHOWN IN THE NEW BRITANNIC

Triple Screw Steamship Launched Recently Is About Twenty Feet Longer Than the Olympic, Has Nine Decks and One Turbine Weighing Over 500 Tons

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland—The triple-screw steamship Britannic was launched recently from the yard of Messrs. Harland & Wolff at Queen's island. The launch was a perfect one, without a hitch of any kind.

As usual in the case of the vessels of the White Star line there was no formal ceremony, but the scene was very impressive. Lord Pirrie, the chairman of Messrs. Harland & Wolff, was in the yard at 5 o'clock superintending the final preparations for the launching, which was fixed for 11:15.

At 11:10 a rocket went up to announce the final stages in the removal of the keel blocks. Finally the whole weight of the vessel rested on the sliding ways, which were prevented from moving down the fixed ways by a pair of steel triggers held in place by hydraulic pressure.

On the latter being released, the huge

mass began to move and, traveling very slowly, at a maximum speed of only 9½ knots, the Britannic glided majestically down the sloping ways into the water, amid the enthusiastic cheering of thousands of spectators who had taken up their position on the County Antrim shore and in other favorable positions.

The time taken was about 81 seconds and immediately the vessel reached the water tugs gathered round to tow her to the deep water wharf for her fitting out.

The Britannic is about 20 feet longer than the Olympic, her total length being about 900 feet. Her breadth at the extreme point is 94 feet, her height from keel to navigation bridge 104 feet, and her gross tonnage about 50,000 tons. Her load draft is 34 feet 7 inches and her displacement at load draft over 53,000 tons.

The three screw propellers are operated by two sets of four-cylinder triple expansion reciprocating engines working the wing shafts and a low pressure turbine of the Parsons type operating the central shaft. The turbine weighs over 500 tons and is said to be the largest of its kind ever made.

As in the Olympic the double system of construction is carried up the sides to well above the load water line. A well stiffened inner skin of heavy plates extends from the water-tight bulkhead in front of the forward boiler-room to the after end of the turbine boiler-room.

There are 16 transverse bulkheads, of which 11 extend to a height of over 21 feet above the water-line and five to a height of 40 feet above the deepest loadline. There are nine decks on the ship and accommodation is provided for 2500 passengers and a crew of 950. Altogether the vessel shows how much shipbuilding has advanced since 1874, the date of launching of the first Britannic.

GREENLAND POOR AIRCRAFT PLACE SAYS MR. NANSEN

Explorer Says There Is Practically No Point Suitable for an Aviator to Land Upon

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Professor Nansen made an interesting statement to a representative of a Norwegian newspaper, recently in connection with the proposed flight round the world by aeroplane.

Angmagssalik on the east coast of Greenland, Professor Nansen stated, is the only place in that country where it would be possible for an aeroplane to land. Regarding the conditions for landing on the west coast of Greenland, Professor Nansen said he could not express a positive opinion, but, so far as he remembered, there was no flat surface at Godthaab, the place that he knew best there.

He also said he thought it would be very difficult to effect a landing on Baffin Land, and, in any case, an advance expedition should be sent there, to deposit supplies of oil, provisions, and so on. Professor Nansen expressed his admiration of the idea of a flight round the world, but considered that a great deal of preparation was needed for the undertaking, and was inclined to think it should be postponed until aeroplanes have been brought to an even greater state of perfection.

BELGIAN OUTSIDE TRADE DECREASES

(Special to the Monitor)

GHEENT, Belgium—Belgium's external commerce, imports and exports, shows a falling off for the month of January that is not at all encouraging. In making a comparison of the exports for January, 1914, with those for January, 1913, it is found that there is a decrease of £15,852,000, while in comparing imports for the same periods a decrease of £852,000 is shown. The year 1913 marked a decided decline in exports as compared with the year 1912.

BRITISH LORD URGES BETTER POLITICAL FUND REGULATION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON, England—In a letter to the Times, Lord Charnwood, a Liberal peer, who took a prominent part in the recent debate in the House of Lords on the question of party honors, further explains his views.

"I believe," he says, "that, in regard to honors, an undue influence, which they themselves cannot in every case detect, will be exercised on ministers of either party so long as party managers are hard pressed for funds in consequence of lavish expenditure at and before elections."

"I believe that the harm of this would be mitigated if the subscription lists of party funds and of societies for political propaganda were made public. But the evil will not cease if this expenditure is not more rigorously curtailed by law. Quite apart, moreover from the question of honors, this expenditure does other and more serious harm. It throws political propaganda into the hands of a class of interested professionals, and it puts representative government within the grip of machines which will eventually be controlled by moneyed interests."

In conclusion Lord Charnwood urges that some form of inquiry is desirable, not as to the extent of the abuses, which he declares, are admitted to exist, but

DEFENSE NEED FOR AUSTRALIA IS RECOGNIZED

Lecture at University of London Says Question Is Treated by the Working Classes Entirely on Practical Grounds

CONDITIONS ARE TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—L. S. Amery, M. P., delivered a lecture lately on national service in Australia at the University of London. The lecture was one of a special course on military subjects arranged by the military education committee under the authority of the senate of the university.

Mr. Amery said that in discussing national service they stood on sure ground in considering the actual experience of a great democratic British community in establishing the system, and could see how it had fitted in with their social and political framework.

The importance of the claim of a "white Australia," in conjunction with the menace of Japanese, and possibly Chinese, ambitions, was that it brought home intimately the problem of defense to the great body of the working class of Australia, who saw that short hours, high wages, and the white race could only be maintained if Australia was strong enough to prevent the possibility of an Asiatic invasion.

From the first the question of defense was treated by the working classes and the labor leaders in a practical spirit, and not with the vague denunciation and talk of the wickedness of war which was often heard in Great Britain. The Australian Labor party did not shrink from the conclusion that the work could not be done without universal national service.

No attempt had been made to introduce conscription on the lines of the great military powers of Europe; they had taken the British voluntary system and universalized it. The period of training began at 12 years of age, and continued until the age of 25, with an extra muster at the age of 26, and a very short period of time was demanded for training in any one year.

The total length of service was six and a half months for the infantry, and eight and a half months for the naval and technical corps. He had gathered that a longer period of continuous training in a year was desirable, for a farmer could spare a few of his men for a month much more easily than he could spare a large number for a fortnight.

The training of officers lasted four years and the Australian government had decided that the whole of the expenses of the students should be paid for by the state, so as to insure that no social distinction prevented an able youth from serving his country, and to enable the authorities to be quite free to remove any cadet who did not come up to a high standard of efficiency.

The Australian army should be able to give a very fair account of itself in dealing with an invasion, and could be reckoned a serious factor in dealing with the problem of Imperial defense. In the course of many months' travel in Australia he had found the people practically unanimous as to the military, social, and moral advantages of the system.

LIBYAN EXPENSE IS CRITICIZED BY SIGNOR LUZZATI

(Special to the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—The discussion on Libyan finance has continued, the most important speech having been that of the Hon. Luigi Luzzati, whose opinion in such matters is always valuable, none the less for being conveyed with temperateness and suavity. Yet it would be hard to tell what Signor Luzzati's views were if headlines were to be trusted. A moderately Liberal newspaper calls the speech an "examination." Another, more or less chauvinist in its politics, calls the speech an "eulogy," while the third, Radical and a keen critic of government, calls the speech a "criticism."

The speech on the whole has an optimistic tone but it warned against the growth of a bureaucracy and of florid bookkeeping. The speaker had only praise for the Italian taxpayer and spoke of him as a "hero."

BELGIAN MINERS PENSION FIGURES SHOWN IN REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)

GHEENT, Belgium—According to the official returns recently issued, there were during the year 1912 as many as 173,995 workers in Belgian mines inscribed on the pension fund list, known as the "Caisse de retraites," who paid in during the entire year an aggregate sum of £2,650,765.

The obligatory contributions of the mine owners amounted to £4,046,386 or on an average 1.9 per cent of the wages paid. The government intervened by paying £1,551,322 in premiums, and a subvention of £2 on every depositor's pass book which amounted to £335,126. It is estimated that the total amount received by what is known as the "Caisse de Prevoyance" and deposited both on its own account and on account of the pension fund amounted in 1912 to £8,130,134.

Since the inauguration of this fund some two years ago the total amount disbursed for old-age pensions of £300 per annum allotted to workmen is stated to have been £13,311.

INCREASING COST OF BRITISH NAVY SHOWN IN REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—In the House of Commons recently Mr. Yerburgh asked for a return showing the aggregate amounts provided in the navy estimates in each financial year from 1904-5; the actual amounts expended from navy votes in the same series of years, and the difference in each year representing the amount unspent and automatically employed for the reduction of the national debt.

In reply the first lord of the admiralty has published the following figures:

| Parliamentary Annual Surplus to the grant expenditure "excess" | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1904-5 | £36,880,000 | £36,880,000 | £29,819 |
| 1905-6 | 33,380,000 | 33,151,841 | 227,159 |
| 1906-7 | 31,800,000 | 31,472,087 | 327,913 |
| 1907-8 | 31,410,000 | 31,251,156 | 158,844 |
| 1908-9 | 32,310,000 | 32,181,300 | 128,700 |
| 1909-10 | 33,831,000 | 33,734,015 | 97,985 |
| 1910-11 | 40,000,000 | 40,419,326 | 401,464 |
| 1911-12 | 44,392,000 | 42,414,257 | 1,977,743 |
| 1912-13 | 45,075,000 | 44,953,169 | 121,831 |
| 1913-14 | 48,800,000 | 48,800,000 | |

*Includes supplementary grant not yet voted. †Estimated.

Electric Thoughts

For Business & Professional Men

The business man—the professional man—does not want to bother with automobile machinery—he wants to go—

—and he wants what he wants when he wants it.

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STATE TRADE BOARD COUNCIL
DISCUSSES WALSH MESSAGE

Governor's Recommendations for More Equable Distribution of Corporate Franchise Taxes Are Discussed as Part of Business of Hotel Vendome Meeting

Members of the executive council of the state Board of Trade assembled at the Hotel Vendome today for their sixth meeting and listened to reports, transacted business and discussed Governor Walsh's message on the distribution of corporate franchise taxes.

In this the Governor made two recommendations, one proposing that such taxes paid into the state treasury by railroad, telephone and telegraph and trust companies be retained by the commonwealth instead of being distributed to cities and towns in proportion to the revenue of share owners, and the other changing the method of distributing to cities and towns that part of taxes paid by gas and electric light corporations. It was contended that if the first recommendation is enacted into law there would result a very material addition to the revenue of the commonwealth; had the law proposed been in operation in 1913 it would have been possible to have a state tax of approximately \$6,400,000 instead of \$8,000,000,—for the amount paid by railroad, telephone and telegraph companies and trust companies which was distributed to cities and towns was \$1,602,171.93.

The reasons for urging the first recommendation herein made, said the message, are:

1. The present method of distribution is entirely artificial and cannot be defended upon any sound theory.

2. In practically no other state is such a method of distribution employed.

3. All tax authorities condemn the present method of distribution.

4. It serves to accentuate low tax rates in wealthy municipalities and high tax rates in poor municipalities.

5. Railroad, telephone and telegraph companies are state-wide, rather than local in character; their franchisees come from the state government and not from the communities where their stockholders live, and the whole state which grants the franchise should receive the benefit.

The reason for the second recommendation is: That gas and electric light companies are local, rather than state-wide in character, and therefore the benefit of their corporate franchise taxes should be given to the communities in which these properties rather than their stockholders are located.

We have at the present time two systems in Massachusetts for the distribution of corporate franchise taxes. Under the system established by the laws of 1898 and 1910, which provided for a distribution on the basis of the property location, 64.27 per cent of all corporate franchise taxes distributed last year fall under this rule.

We are led to these conclusions:

1. That share ownership is not now the general rule in Massachusetts for the distribution of franchise taxes, and

2. That location of property has become the basis for the distribution of franchise taxes in those classes of corporations which are in general local in character.

A reform in the system of distributing this corporate franchise tax is urged because the present method makes an unfair discrimination between municipalities. If the state retained these taxes every municipality would be benefited by a smaller state tax. A table prepared in the office of the tax commissioner shows:

1. That in Boston and Worcester the valuations of which cities are nearly 38 per cent of the total valuation of the state, the tax rate of 1913, if the recommendation had been the law, would have been increased two cents.

2. The highest municipal tax rate in the state was \$27.60—had the proposed law been in operation it would have been \$27.09.

3. The lowest tax rate was \$3—had the proposed law been in operation it would have been \$3.52.

4. Eleven towns had a tax rate lower than \$10—had the proposed law been in operation, eight towns would have had rates below \$10.

5. There were 16 cities and 87 towns having a tax rate of between \$20 and \$27.60—had the proposed law been in operation, only 14 of such cities and 72 towns would have rates in excess of \$20.

6. The tax rate in 239 cities and towns was between \$10 and \$20; there would have been 259 of these cities and towns, had the proposed law been in operation.

The above bill is presented for general discussion by the council. It is expected and desired that members of the council will carefully examine the bill and that every member will be prepared to discuss it.

The order of business included the re-

MUSIC

HINTON QUINTET PLAYED

Presenting for the first time in Boston Arthur Hinton's quintet in C minor for piano, two violins, viola and violoncello, op. 30, the Kneisel quartet gave its last concert of the season in Steinert hall on Tuesday evening with Miss Katharine Goodson assisting. Another piece of new music offered for the approval of the audience, which was large and appreciative, was the scherzo from Adolf Brune's quartet in C minor, op. 38, played from manuscript. There was a short repertory piece, Glazounov's "Interlude in the Ancient Style," and a full length one, Schumann's quartet in F major, op. 41, No. 2. There was also a solo piece, Bach's suite in C major for unaccompanied violoncello, played by Mr. Willeke.

It would be interesting work for a student of modern manners to search the world over to find out how many unknown and half-known contemporary musical compositions in the important forms of quartet, symphony, song and opera exist, tucked away in garrets or weighing down the stock room shelves of publishers. It is likely that there are men and women assiduously composing in every quarter of the globe where a treatise on harmony is obtainable and where instrumental and vocal music of the higher kinds is performed. Everywhere in the United States there are people attempting to put notes together according to the models of composition they hear in their concert. In every town of any size in New England there are ambitious manuscripts awaiting their day of recognition. In Boston there are a great number of unheard works ready for the hands of a Burney to overhaul them and the pen of a Burney to recount their contents.

Composition is commonly spoken of as the work of individuals. But more correctly it should be regarded as the product of the entire fraternity of those who cultivate the music writing technique. Historians are obliged to classify symphonies, quartets, songs and operas in time and place. A name, a residence and an epoch are necessary for the fifth symphony and the song of "The Erlking." And yet a far greater number of people composed them than the two with whose names they are associated in library catalogues.

Whenever the composing fraternity succeeds in expressing humanity's finest emotions and ideals, the reward of applause is usually ready on the spot. Sometimes there is a delay, a request for extension of the account, an appeal for a long credit. But the payment is made in full sooner or later. It happens on occasion that the fraternity is inaccurate in its posting and sends in a bill that has already been squared. In that case somebody by the name of Hinton or Brune gets carped at and is told that he is unoriginal. Thus the listening community repays to the composing fraternity that it holds receipt for applause given and calls attention to the fact that the debt for emotions and ideals expressed, as cited in returned memoranda, has previously been duly discharged.

When Mr. Willeke on Tuesday evening took the platform alone and played the Bach suite, the violoncello did the same thing that it does for every artist who puts it through its solo paces. It gave out many notes that were not written in the music. A remarkable way the cello has of scolding its master when he asks it to sing. To get satisfaction out of solo cello playing, hearers have a task in elimination. They must count out those irrelevant sounds that constantly start up as the bow shifts from string to string. Such sounds never obtrude themselves when the cello is played with other instruments, though doubtless they add to the whole effect and give the string harmony its peculiar depth and richness. Mr. Willeke is individual among cellists for a percussion quality of tone which he attains. His brow in rapid passages seems to strike as well as to draw. His low notes thus often resemble those of a pianist. They are one of the distinctions of the Kneisel quartet.

MISS STERNBERGER PLAYS

Miss Elsie Sternberger appeared in piano recital at the Tulleries on Tuesday afternoon, playing to the applause of a large audience a program of classic and modern pieces. Her selections comprised the following: Fantasia in D minor, Mozart; andante from sonata, op. 27, No. 1, Beethoven; ballade, Brahms; nocturne, berceuse, valse, Chopin; eroticism, Sjoegren; "Hark, Hark, the Lark," Schubert-Liszt; "Lotus Land," Cyril Scott; "Reflets dans l'Eau," Debussy; valse, Moszkowski.

MISS GRANT TO LECTURE

Miss Amy Grant, the musical lecturer, will present a blank verse translation of Charpentier's opera, "Julien," with accompaniment of piano at the Toy Theater Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Jan Kubelik, the violinist, will play the Mozart concerto in D major and the Mendelssohn concerto in E minor Sunday evening at the Boston opera house.

The bill announced for the evening of March 23 at the opera house is Charpentier's "Louise," with Mme. Beriza in the title role.

NOTES

Subscriptions for the sixth season of the Boston opera company will be open to the general public on March 23. No drawing for seats by the stockholders and the subscribers of the present season has been necessary, since all the engaging of seats and changes of locations that were desired have been arranged at the box office. The managers report a great interest on the part of subscribers in the arrangement made for a double series of performances and an increased repertory in 1915. They note that many holders of low-priced seats in

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SPECIAL HATS AT \$10.00

—In order to make this a notable week in the Shepard Millinery Store we have made a collection of Hats at \$10.00 that instantly impress you as out-of-the-ordinary in style and novelty of materials used.

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—Each hat is individual, attractive and with "lines" which give these \$15.00 hats of ours their marked distinction. For a special we have secured notably exclusive styles and designing of high excellence—a notable Easter attraction.

Exquisite Spring Blouses

—A gathering of the best ideas of the fashion artists of Europe and America. A showing notable for styles of subtle charm and refined distinction. There are ever so many of them—and yet there is not a single blouse that does not impress its individuality at first glance—not one but is notable for its character. —Waists too beautiful to describe mingle with demurely simple blouses that are exquisitely attractive and add luster to an Easter style exhibit of unusual brilliance this week.

SILK BLOUSES \$7.50

—Very smart. Heavy quality pongee silk, with blouse effect back and front; collar, sleeves and center front finished with black picot edge and black butterfly bow. Collar and sleeve finished with gathered ruffle. (Natural and pongee.)

SILK BLOUSES \$7.50

—Heavy crepe de chine blouses; raglan sleeves made of shadow lace, finished with hemstitching. Button front model, with silk shadow lace ruffle at neck and down center front. Colors—pink, light blue, Copenhagen and white.

LACE BLOUSES \$7.50

—Silk shadow lace, made over flesh color net; "butterfly" sleeve; center front made with inner vest of shirred lace, trimmed with rose bow of Nile green or pink. Colors—maize, Nile green, cream and Copenhagen blue.

MARQUETTE \$5.00

—Blouses of a combination of figured shadow lace and tucked net; button front model; center front trimmed with Venise lace revers and crochet buttons; short sleeve, with lace ruffle.

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EASTER BOOTS

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—Patent leather is the correct and popular material in Women's Dress Footwear. Specially attractive boots have long vamps of shiny leather and stock quarters.

—They appear in button styles, on new lasts, with long vamps, welted soles, Cuban and Louis heels.

—We expect to sell several thousand pairs of these this season. Without even trying them on, one knows instinctively they will fit—for their proportions are beautiful, and their lines will surely help to make a foot look small and graceful.

—The style illustrated has a black Romain cloth top, with Cuban Louis heel, and every line will appeal to women who want what is smart.



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BUTTERICK PATTERN
DRESS 6832BIRD LORE IS TO
BE DISCUSSED AT
AUDUBON MEETING

Birds will be discussed by authorities in ornithology at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Audubon Society to be held Saturday afternoon in Huntington hall, Rogers building. Edward Howe Forbush, president of the society and state ornithologist, will preside.

Henry Oldys of Washington, D. C., ornithologist and bird lecturer, author of the plumage provision in the tariff bill, will lecture. Charles Crawford Gorst, whistler of bird notes and interpreter of bird music, will speak on "Some Common Birds and Their Notes."

On exhibition will be some of the best types of bird boxes and other bird protection appliances. The work and future plans of the Audubon Society will be explained by the directors and officers. Those interested in birds are invited.

STRIKERS REJECT
LAWRENCE PLAN

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Offers of W. E. Parker, agent of the Pacific Mills, to adjust terms with the 250 employees of the print works on strike for higher wages, providing they returned to work at once, were rejected today at a meeting in Lexington hall, I. W. W. headquarters. The meeting declared that the demands of the union must be complied with.

Charles G. Wood of the state board of conciliation and arbitration, at the request of Mayor Scanlon, came to Lawrence today. He will be assisted by the industrial department of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce.

LYNNFIELD VOTE UNCHANGED

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—No change resulted in the recount of votes cast on March 9 for candidates for selectmen and overseers of the poor, and today Charles J. Bolton, Albert P. Mansfield and Elbridge M. Frazier, who were re-elected, were qualified.

LAWMAKERS PLAN TO ADJOURN

TRENTON, N. J.—To set the closing date for this session of the Legislature, the Senate adopted Tuesday a concurrent resolution providing for final adjournment on Thursday, April 2.

GOVERNOR WALSH
TO BE A GUEST

Gov. David I. Walsh will be among the guests of honor at the literary meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association held at the Hotel Somerset this afternoon. The program is in charge of Miss Anne Hathaway. Former Attorney-General Herbert Parker speaks on "Birds of the Woods and Wayside," and Ellery Brown, baritone, sings.

A reception and refreshments follow the program. Mrs. Myra B. Lord presides.

PICTURES ADVERTISE TOWN

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—With the aid of town officers, motion pictures, showing the commercial, industrial, school and municipal activities are to be taken and sent throughout New England and other places to advertise the town.

PROF. WOODRUFF NO CANDIDATE

ITHACA, N. Y.—Prof. E. H. Woodruff of Cornell said that if his name was under consideration by Governor Glynn to be a member of the workmen's compensation commission it was without his assent and that he would not be able to serve.

LIBRARY GAINS CIRCULATION

BEDFORD, Mass.—Fannie A. Wood, librarian of the Bedford Free Public Library, reports a total circulation of 10,394 books during the past 11 months. If the rate continues, an increase of 747 over last year's record circulation will be attained.

TWO PAINTINGS FOR LIBRARY

LEXINGTON, Mass.—According to the annual report of John Mills Wilson, chairman of the trustees of the Gary Memorial library, during the past year, two valuable paintings have been presented to the library.

D. A. R. CONGRESS PLANS TO
REVISE SOCIETY CONSTITUTION

WASHINGTON—Memorial Continental hall, headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is beginning to assume that activity which always precedes the annual meeting of the society. The twenty-third annual continental congress will be held during the week of April 20.

Reports already received from Mrs. Joseph Ramadell, chairman of the credentials committee, indicate that the attendance this year will probably be as large as any in the history of the society.

This is the "off year" for the D. A. R., in that the president and most of the

other general officers will serve until the meeting in 1915. There is to be a revision of the constitution this year, however, which is attracting a good deal of attention, and 10 vice-presidents-general are to be elected.

Among the vice-presidents-general whose terms expire this year are Mrs. Charles H. Bond of Massachusetts, Mrs. John C. Ames of Illinois, Mrs. George S. Shackelford of Virginia, Mrs. William Libbey of New York, Mrs. Charles F. Johnson of Maine, Mrs. Andrew K. Gault of Nebraska, Mrs. R. M. Bratton of South Carolina, Mrs. Charles M. Williamson of Mississippi and Mrs. William H. Crosby of Wisconsin.

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BOSTON

Farmers' Bank Plan Discussed

Congressman Moss Explains Bill to Amherst Professors and Hampden County Bankers Who Wish to Start Institution

FARM NEEDS ARE TOLD

AMHERST, Mass.—Establishment of a farmers' bank in Springfield, under the farm land bank bill now before Congress, is planned by a number of bankers of Hampden county, who met Congressman Ralph W. Moss of Indiana, author of the bill, at a dinner at the Amherst house today.

The hosts were Prof. A. E. Cance and W. D. Hurd of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, where farmers' week is being observed. Hampden county bankers are anxious to be the first to adopt the plan for easier and better credit for farmers. They discussed with Congressman Moss many features of the bill, which he interpreted to them, assuring them that it would pass.

Utilization of 2000 acres of unproductive land in Massachusetts by farmers in a large measure drawn from Europe, organized agencies to help solve the farmers' practical problems, development of selling mediums and of labor by distribution of immigrants through state, town and railroad assistance were recommended by Wilfred Wheeler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, speaking Tuesday evening at farmers' week meeting which crowded the Massachusetts Agricultural College chapel.

Mr. Wheeler said Massachusetts needs a better farm system, more abundant electric power for use on farms, better transportation facilities in rural districts, more trolley lines and better roads.

America must place its hope in the fertility of its soil, according to Congressman Ralph Moss of Indiana, who followed Mr. Wheeler. Agricultural success, he said, is to be achieved through universal education and better credit. He believed the farmer must increase farm improvements, which meant spending large sums of money. The farmer must have a low interest rate. New England, he said, had a cheaper interest rate than the West and a splendid market; also, the privilege of importing coarser and therefore cheaper seed grain at the seaboard, as cheap as the West can buy its seeds locally grown.

Brotherhood Is Needed

Mr. Moss said the prosperity of an agricultural nation depended upon brotherhood among the farmers who have faith in their own industry. The public must demand laws to make the farmers land mortgage intaxable. The time has come for the extension of maturity of loan.

About 300 women took part in discussions of home economics and practical demonstrations of home problems. Potato tests were made, not only for appearance but for cooking qualities. Potato subjects and apple pruning and spraying were given closest attention.

Beginning with the first lectures in the morning it was found that the rooms assigned for some of the sections were not large enough for the people in attendance. The exhibits in the drill hall are one of the features of the week. The corn show contains 2400 ears. In the potato show there were 69 plate exhibits of six tubers each. Of these 44 were Green Mountains, showing the popularity of this variety. The milk, cream and butter show is the largest ever held at the college with some 135 entries of milk and cream and 37 of butter.

There were many lectures during the day. A. Warren Patch of the Boston Chamber of Commerce discussed "Marketing the Potato Crop." He said in part:

"The taking off of the tariff is bound to hurt the potato growers of the United States. Probably the average retailer does not obtain over 25 cents per bushel profit. This is none too large with his present expenses, carting or expressing to his store, obtaining orders by team each morning from the consumer and delivering later in the day."

Potato Fertilizing

Dr. William P. Brooks, director of the Massachusetts agricultural exposition station, discussed "Fertilizers for Potatoes." He said:

"If potatoes are planted by hand scatter materials widely the full length of furrow covering furrow and a few inches each side. It will be sufficiently mixed with the soil in covering the potatoes. If planting is done with a machine the fertilizer attachment should be one which scatters over a relatively wide area, otherwise withhold a portion of fertilizer and apply in strips 10 or 12 inches wide on either side of row when crop is three or four inches high and cultivate in."

Samuel Fraser, Genesee, N. Y., discussed "Potato Growing for Profit." Under 12 main heads Mr. Fraser very comprehensively covered his subject. These were:

First, of all select good potato ground. Second, be interested in potatoes; know something about them.

Third, have the farm and its work arranged so that potato growing receives its proper attention and is part of the business.

Fourth, get good seed after you have determined the variety to which the farm is best adapted.

Fifth, have the land in good tilth. Preparation should begin four years in advance.

Sixth, potatoes are best planted three to four inches deep. Seed pieces should be at least two ounces each. There should be a plant in each place. Early

varieties can be planted closer in the row than late ones.

Seventh, fertilize properly. Run a few checks to find out if you are doing this. Eighth, spray. Five sprayings will often be profitable, sometimes only three will pay.

Ninth, grow sufficient areas so that machinery can be used for all work. Tenth, if you can make a good sale from the field make it.

Eleventh, watch the business end.

Twelfth, there is a good opportunity for the man who will select seed carefully to sell his crop for seed purposes at a slight advance over market prices, but there are not much higher prices available than are paid by the best trade.

Bay State Opportunity

Professor William D. Hurd, director extension service, Massachusetts Agricultural College, talked on "Conditions and Need of Cooperation in Massachusetts." Professor Hurd said in part:

"The three most essential conditions for successful agricultural cooperation are a real desire on the part of farmers to get together, the production of a large quantity of a single product in a given region, and that this product must be of high grade and uniformly packed for market."

"Massachusetts presents exceptional opportunities for cooperative enterprises. Our population is compact, transportation facilities are good, and the commodities used and grown lend themselves to cooperative endeavor."

"It is evident that to purchase successfully in a cooperative way ready money must be available. Conditions ought to be such that groups of farmers could borrow at 6 per cent. Men just graduating from our agricultural colleges, men now in cities who want to get out on farms, good young farmers from other states who desire to settle in Massachusetts, and our own farmers would all be greatly benefited by a better system of farm loans."

The first talk in the home economics section of Farmers' week was by Prof. Laura Comstock of the Massachusetts Agricultural College on "Menu Making." The aim was to show ways which might relieve the housekeeper in planning for three meals a day. From an economic standpoint Miss Comstock discussed time and labor-saving foods with regard to preparation, and proposed substitutes for meat, value of milk, skim-milk and buttermilk, value of fruits and vegetables and Italian pastes, such as macaroni and spaghetti, to be used with cheese. From the esthetic standpoint the garnishing of dishes with parsley, peppercorns, radishes, peppers, pimientos and the like is all right. The matter of color schemes, the combining of harmonious colors in one dish and the exercise of care where two or more highly-colored vegetables are to be served at the same meal were also discussed.

For the Medium Farmer

Dr. A. E. Cance, professor of agricultural economics, M. A. C., discussed "Cooperation for Production." He said: "It is generally agreed that the comparatively small farm operated by the owner and his family with one or more hired hands is the most satisfactory form of agricultural enterprise. The large farmer can purchase more cheaply—because he buys large quantities—he gets a more prompt service and frequently a better and more uniform quality. The problem is to devise some means whereby the medium farmer can obtain the advantages of organized capital and purchasing ability and at the same time retain his place as an efficient producer and rural citizen. The answer is in organization for production, credit and purchases."

E. A. Fletcher of Greenfield, N. H., told "How to Succeed with Ayrshires."

Prof. J. A. McLean, M. A. C., had for his topic: "Feeding the Dairy Cow." "In the feeding of dairy cows," he said, "it is our endeavor to continue throughout the year conditions as nearly like those of June as is possible. When the supply of grass is inadequate, we must be prepared with feeds of equal merit and value. Green feeds or soiling crops help to fill the gap. Numerous drawbacks of the summer soiling method help to recommend the use of the summer silo. By using it the supply of feed is always adequate. For winter feeding, alfalfa or a good clover hay is very essential for economical milk production. For a grain ration always use wheat bran generously."

Making Cows Pay

L. F. Herrick of Worcester, Mass., discussed "The Jersey Cow." Mr. Herrick outlined some of the early importations of Jerseys into the United States. Then followed a discussion of the present standing of the Jerseys as compared with other dairy cows.

L. P. Bailey of Ohio talked on "Making Jerseys Pay."

P. M. Harwood, general agent state dairy bureau, Boston, talked on "Encouragement of Practical Dairying." He said: "The way to encourage dairymen is to educate them as to how they can profitably produce clean milk. This involves inexpensive, yet convenient dairy barns; it involves the improvement of dairy herds, and it involves the most desirable method of keeping accounts. To this end the dairy bureau of the state board of agriculture is at present expending its energy, and during the coming year offers prizes for the production of clean milk by practical dairymen aggregating \$2065 together with additional prizes to boys and girls under 18 years of age aggregating \$264, and 18 years of age aggregating \$264, and prizes for hired help on dairy farms aggregating \$160; prizes for dairy accounting aggregating \$300; for practical

dairy barns aggregating \$300; and for the best dairy farm operations aggregating \$450."

Apples Are Discussed

"Pruning of Apples" was discussed by W. W. Chenoweth, assistant professor of pomology, Massachusetts Agricultural College. Professor Chenoweth covered the following points: The purpose of pruning as opposed to trimming up, pruning by formula.

The second talk in the fruit growing section was upon "Soil Management in the Orchard," by Professor F. C. Sears. Miss Bertha Shapleigh, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, discussed "Doughs and Batters." Miss Shapleigh demonstrated a few doughs and batters, varying the usual biscuit dough by the addition of peanut butter in the place of the usual shortening. The possibility of a "quick" loaf of bread, that is, one raised by baking powder, was shown, and its use for lunch boxes proposed.

Miss Shapleigh also talked on "Emergency Dishes." The lecture took up the different types of emergencies. A well-stocked "emergency shelf" was proposed and some dishes demonstrated, using canned fruit, fish, meat and vegetables.

MEASURES SEEK MORE RESTRICTED PRESCRIPTION LAW

J. Frank Chase, Ministers and Social Workers Favor Bills Against Sale of Drugs

Proposed legislation to lessen the sale and use of habit forming drugs was the subject of the hearing before the legislative committee on public health at the State House yesterday. Ministers, social workers and representatives of the Watch and Ward Society told of the need of such legislation.

There were a number of measures for consideration. Two which appeared to be regarded with most favor by the petitioners provide for a penalty of from \$50 to \$1000 in the case of physicians who prescribe the habit-forming drugs, except in good faith, and that original prescriptions for drugs shall not be refilled.

J. Frank Chase, representing the Watch and Ward Society, said that the drug habit was being developed largely because certain physicians were dispensing drugs indiscriminately and were protected in so doing by the present state law. Dr. Walter R. Bowers, secretary of the state board of registration in medicine, said:

There is practically no restraint exercised by the law on physicians, and that there is no method even of calling the attention of the state board of medicine to doctors who may be convicted and sentenced for crime, except through the newspapers.

Others who favored the bills included the Rev. George L. Cady, representing the Congregational ministers' meeting; Miss Grant, a social service worker of the Massachusetts General Hospital; E. T. Root of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, and Charles J. Jones, representing the Baptist Ministers Conference of Greater Boston.

BANK PRESIDENT SAYS FUTURE OF BUSINESS IS GOOD

PHILADELPHIA—That an indefinite period of business activity and apparent prosperity is expected to result from the new currency law is the prevailing sentiment of the business world according to Francis B. Reeves, chairman of the board of directors of the Girard National bank.

The working-out of the new tariff law, as well as the federal reserve system, is as yet an unsolved problem, says Mr. Reeves, and he believes it is difficult to forecast the effects of the new banking law because the change from the existing system is a radical one, involving general commercial and industrial as well as financial interests.

Mr. Reeves voices what he says is the prevailing belief, that the new system may result in inflation of the currency, but adds that this will of course be followed by business activity and apparent prosperity.

In discussing present business conditions Mr. Reeves points to the variety of opinions which are being expressed. Many of the largest manufacturing corporations are at present working their forces only half to two thirds of their normal time, he declares, and this curtailment of activity results in a corresponding lay-off of their employees. Other concerns, he adds, are keeping their facilities up to their capacity.

MANUAL TRAINING PUPILS MAKE TWO LARGE PLAY SHEDS

PORTLAND, Ore.—McMinnville boys recently completed a large practical manual training project, the Oregonian reports. The building is a play shed 40 by 100 feet and is the second to be built by the McMinnville boys, the first being completed at the Cook school in December.

The work was done entirely by sixth, seventh and eighth grade boys as a regular part of their manual training work and will give the pupils of these schools excellent open air gymnasiums.

STATE LAND TAX BILL DEFEATED IN LEGISLATURE

Measure Providing Means for Boston to Add to Revenue Is Voted Down in the House — Mr. Doyle Urges Its Passage

TRANSIT REPORT READ

After debate, the House late yesterday rejected the bill authorizing Boston to tax land within its borders owned by the commonwealth and leased for business purpose.

Though the measure had been reported adversely by the committee on taxation, Representative Doyle of Boston urged favorable action, saying that the state should not receive a revenue in the form of rentals from property within the city limits. The new fish pier at South Boston alone, he said, will return to the state a rental of \$35,000 annually.

Representative Knowles of New Bedford, a member of the taxation committee, opposed the passage of the bill, declaring that if it became law the taxes on the property would in some instances amount to more than the present rentals.

The bill for the repeal of the law which prohibits the use of live decoys in duck hunting in Nantucket was engrossed, 68 to 18.

In the Senate, the committee on public service reported favorably on a bill to make the salary of the clerk of the register of probate in Suffolk county \$1400, and adversely on petitions to increase the wages of State House watchmen, to place teachers under civil service, to increase the salaries of Middlesex county commissioners, to increase the salary of the chief justice of the municipal court of Boston, to reorganize the state board of charity, and to make the veterinary surgeon of the Boston fire department a district chief.

Legal affairs reported a bill to provide that bail forfeited in non-support cases may be applied to the support of a wife and minor children.

The House has for its consideration in connection with the bills to extend the time of the Boston transit commission service for three years more, the answers to 12 questions recently submitted to the commission on motion of Representative McInerney.

CHANGE URGED IN NATURALIZATION LAWS FOR WOMEN

Boston Charities Official Appeals to Congressmen to Modernize Code Regarding New Citizens

WASHINGTON—Anticipating ultimate woman suffrage in Massachusetts, Fred R. Johnson, secretary of the Boston associated charities organization is urging simplification of the naturalization laws. In a letter to congressmen it is cited that under present regulations the naturalization of a woman follows that of her husband or father.

Woman suffrage will make the process more complex, Mr. Johnson says, and the laws should be revised now to provide for it. He urges passage of two House bills, one simplifying the requirement of affidavits by friends of a prospective citizen and the other creating a commission to study naturalization questions.

In 2277 state courts and 250 federal courts conflicting interpretations of naturalization regulations are being made, he says. The rights of aliens vary in different states as to suffrage, license, employment on public works and workmen's compensation benefits.

B. & M. SERVICE IS DISCUSSED

Public service commissioners and railroad officials held a chamber conference this afternoon at the rooms of the former to discuss the service furnished by the Boston & Maine railroad and the railroad situation in general.

For the road Benjamin Campbell, vice-president, who has been named as successor to Morris McDonald, former president, and Edgar J. Rich, general solicitor, appeared.

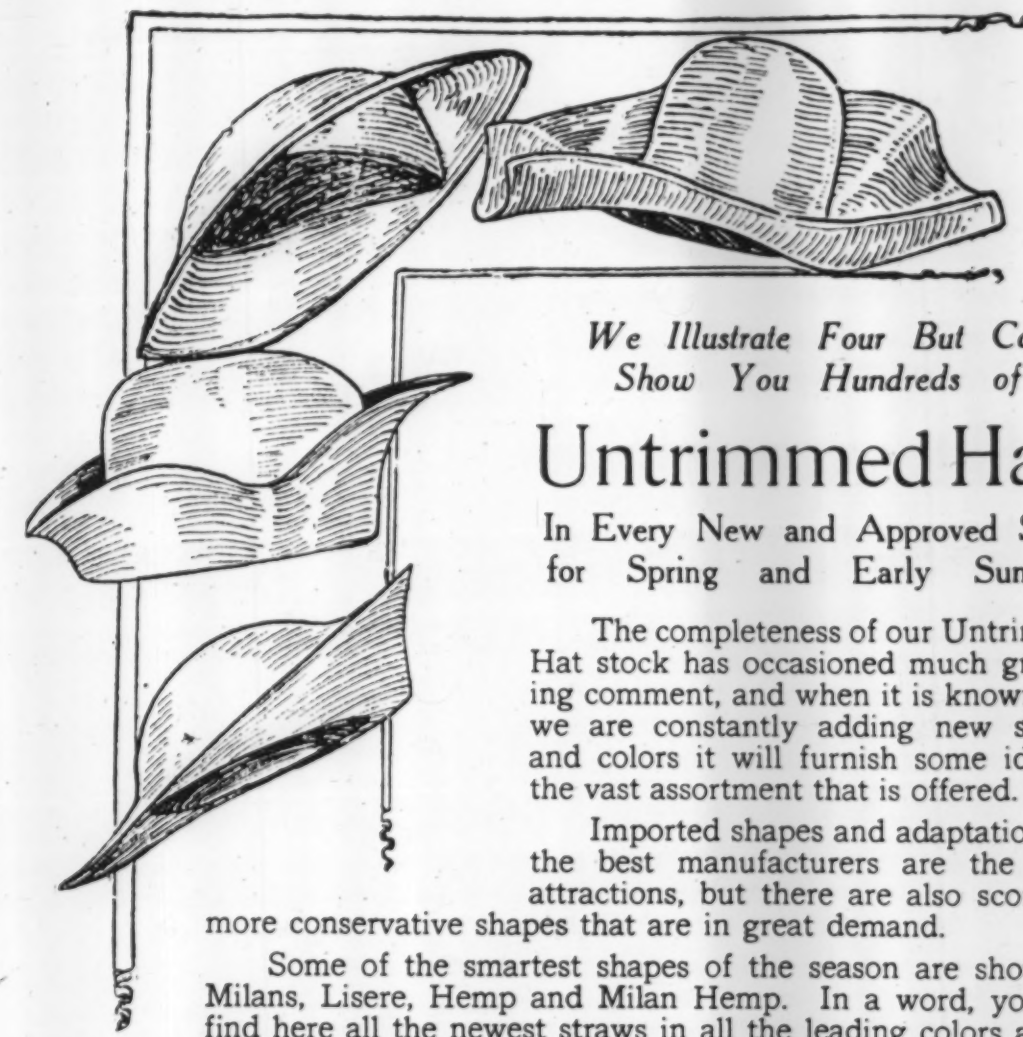
HAMBURG LINER SAILS

With 18 deported immigrants, the Hamburg-American liner Rhaetia left Boston today for Hamburg. She had five cabin and 48 steerage passengers and 400 tons of agricultural machinery for Germany and Black Sea countries.

CHELSEA EXCISE BILL REPORTED
In the House today the committee on cities reported favorably Representative Beck's bill for the appointment by the Governor of a licensing board or excise commission for the city of Chelsea.

ELKS TO BUILD THEATER

ST. LOUIS.—For Florence Lodge, R. P. O. Elks of Springfield, Grubel Brothers of Kansas City, Mo., theater owners will build a \$60,000 clubhouse on the site of the present Elks' Club. The club will be part of a building to cost \$150,000, the Star says, which will contain a theater.



We Illustrate Four But Can Show You Hundreds of

Untrimmed Hats

In Every New and Approved Style for Spring and Early Summer

The completeness of our Untrimmed Hat stock has occasioned much gratifying comment, and when it is known that we are constantly adding new shapes and colors it will furnish some idea of the vast assortment that is offered.

Imported shapes and adaptations by the best manufacturers are the chief attractions, but there are also scores of more conservative shapes that are in great demand.

Some of the smartest shapes of the season are shown in Milans, Lisere, Hemp and Milan Hemp. In a word, you can find here all the newest straws in all the leading colors and in every new shape. The prices are graduated to satisfy every estimate, the range being from

2.00 to 7.50

Young Girls' Imported Tailored Hats 5.00 to 20.00

Second Floor, Main Store

ALL Wearing Apparel Delivered Free Anywhere In New England

Jordan Marsh Company

The Mercantile Heart of New England

TRAIN UP PUPILS TO BECOME CITY EMPLOYEES, PLAN

Necessity for Trained Workers to Run Municipal Government Dwelt on by Los Angeles Man

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—That the average citizen has been so busy with his own affairs the development of the municipal government has been neglected is the belief of Councilman J. S. Conwell, who is a firm advocate of the establishment of a course which will equip students with an intelligent interest in the maintenance and operation of the city.

Mr. Conwell delivered an address on the topic of such an institution before the members of the social center of the Los Angeles high school, which the Tribune reported. He reviewed the general public's lack of acquaintance with the fifty-odd departments and commissions of the city and advocated the introduction of a municipal training course as a sound and successful means of qualifying men to meet the growing need for competent administrators, to test the methods and results of municipal service.

The demand for efficiency far exceeds the supply, Mr. Conwell stated, and the need for the trained, capable, municipal employee grows apace.

BILL REGULATING LICENSE HEARD

H. H. Newton, representing the allied temperance organizations of the state, was before the committee on mercantile affairs today, accompanied by many temperance men, appearing in favor of a bill which provides that no person, firm or corporation to whom licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors are granted shall transport or deliver such liquors into a city or town in which licenses of the first five classes for such sale are not granted.

Many other speakers were heard in favor of the bill, among whom were the Rev. A. E. Johnston of Everett, Mrs. Catherine Stephenson, president of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union, a large delegation from Leominster and other small towns in Worcester county.

The opposition was by William E. Weld, representing the Massachusetts wine dealers.

LABOR MEN SEEK PARDONS

WASHINGTON—Application for pardon by 18 of the labor leaders convicted in the ironworkers' cases at Indianapolis was filed Tuesday with the department of justice by the prisoners' attorney. The petition alleged that the men were innocent.

PARK BOATS OVERHAULED

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A crew of repair men and painters is overhauling the 250 boats and 100 canoes at Como and Phalen parks, in anticipation of the opening of the season, the Dispatch reports.

SALARY REQUEST TO BE RENEWED

Policemen and firemen of Brookline are preparing to bring the question of an increase in pay, which the citizens' committee did not approve, before the town meeting tonight. Last year the police petitioned the selectmen for a \$200 increase and the firemen asked for a similar amount.

NAVAL CADETS MAY DEBATE

WASHINGTON—That a debating society should be organized at the naval academy at Annapolis is urged in a letter received from Secretary Daniels by Captain Fullum, the new commandant.

DAVID O. IVES PASSES AWAY

David O. Ives, chairman of the transportation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce passed away today at his home, 73 Middlesex road, Chestnut Hill.

Before merging of the Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Merchants Association, Mr. Ives was head of the latter transportation board. He was mentioned as a candidate to succeed Charles A. Prouty on the interstate commerce commission.

Mr. Ives was graduated from Harvard in 1879, having prepared in the public schools of Salem, where he lived.

Announcement

During our Birthday Sale in January several hundred Brassieres were sold in our Fourth Floor Corset Section at the following sale prices 69c, 98c, 1.49 and 2.50. We have learned that some of these have not given satisfaction. In each instance this was due to a faultiness in making that may have occurred in others. Therefore we ask any purchaser of these Brassieres, if there has been any dissatisfaction, to return them to us and an exchange will be made—or, if preferred, the money will be refunded.

Jordan Marsh Company

On This List of Schools

Will you not check the kind of a school about which you desire information and then clip out this advertisement and mail to the Monitor with your name and address? The well-equipped Educational Department of the Monitor will be of service.

| | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| ACADEMY | COLLEGE | MUSIC |
| ART | PREPARATORY | MILITARY |
| AGRICULTURAL | DRAMATIC | NORMAL |
| BOARDING | DOMESTIC | PRIVATE |
| BUSINESS | EUROPEAN | SEMINARY |
| TEXTILE | TRADE | TECHNICAL |

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

MAKING OVER A COAT SUIT

One of latest spring models reproduced

A coat suit of brown broadcloth was seen the other day in the course of its transition from a strictly passe affair to one of the latest spring models. The woman who was effecting the change, says the Philadelphia Ledger, had decided that the fine piece of cloth would easily stand another season's wear, and, while the coat was too tight, its lines were good once she saw a way to remedy this defect.

She made a careful study of the models displayed in the shops, and her search was rewarded by coming across one that she thought she could plan her suit after. Of course, we cannot always hope to copy a model down to the last button, but if it gives us a start, a general idea, we may be content, for the rest will generally work out its own salvation.

With the picture of the model well fixed in her memory, she started upon a critical inspection of the remnant tables. Again success, for she found on one a piece of modish plaid taffeta that was about the required amount and exactly suited to her purpose.

The background was brown with a well-blended plaid of blue, yellow and green. Armed with her bargain, she set to work. The upper part of the skirt of the old gown was in four pieces, with a panel back and front, each five inches longer than the sides and ornamented with brown velvet buttons. The under-skirt was of brown cambric to the depth of the broadcloth, the remainder being of brown velvet, to which the cloth was attached.

The waist was of brown chiffon and lace that extended below the straight cloth belt about two inches. Up the center front was a tapering piece of the cloth five inches wide and cut to a point at the top, and at the bottom it narrowed to four inches, being caught to the belt on either side with a big velvet button. The sleeves had two-inch bands of cloth above plain lace cuffs.

The chiffon being much worn and not needed in the new design, was discarded, and the good pieces of lace put aside for possible use. The cloth over tunic was used as it originally stood, except that it was loosened from the underkirt and raised far enough to bring the edge of the front panel just below the knees, and the top cut off.

This served to make it looser at the waist and hips, and allowed it to be gathered slightly at the waist line. The placket was changed from back to front by opening the left front seam. The velvet was then ripped from the skirt and the lining narrowed to the desired width.

Three scanty ruffles of the taffeta, cut circular, were adjusted to the lining, overlapping each other, and arranged so that the top ruffle came well up under the loose broadcloth tunic. The under-skirt was left open on the two front seams to the top of the lowest ruffle to give ease around the feet.

Twelve of the buttons were then recovered in the taffeta and placed at two-inch intervals up both sides of the front and back panels.

The coat came next in course of construction, for, from the pieces cut from the fronts, was to be fashioned part of the blouse.

This, like the skirt, was made of the cloth and velvet, the bottom of the coat being treated in the same manner as the bottom of the skirt, the cloth following the exact lines of the skirt tunic. It hooked down the front and was without darts. All wadding and interlining that had served to ward off the winter cold having been removed, the coat lost its over-slung fit and hung loose and comfortable.

The velvet around the bottom of the coat and the collar and cuffs was removed and the fronts cut away from the top button, slanting in a slightly curved line to the square tab which formed the back of the coat.

This left a very short, loose and jaunty looking coat. The collar was covered with the plaid and moderately outstanding cuffs of the same were adjusted to the long sleeves. These were ornamented with three buttons of a smaller size, and the coat was closed by means of one big button and buttonhole.

She then set to work to finish her undertaking in this wise: From the plaid was cut a modish blouse, having the back, sleeves and yoke, which extended over the shoulders, all in one piece. The sleeves were buttoned over at the wrist with six small self-covered buttons.

The lower front of the blouse was

made of the pieces cut from the coat. These overlapped the plaid and were stitched down. The small panel from the waist was split and a chic little vest arranged with tiny gilt buttons down the opening.

A square collar of the plaid, with pointed fronts, was adjusted to the neck and over this was another made from the best pieces of the lace. Where the collar was fastened was worn a chou of black maline and the costume was complete—a smart and stylish suit that could well stand comparison with many others far more expensive, and all at the trifling cost of a bargain in plaid silk.

COTTON FABRICS WILL REIGN

Shown in marvelous weaves and colors

Cotton fabrics will this year have the greatest vogue they have ever received since that period just prior to and during the civil war.

Cotton goods are marshaled bravely in marvelous colors, weaves and effects in the very front ranks and take precedence without question over all other fabrics, says the New York Press.

For coat and skirt suits of dressy pretensions we may consider beautiful cotton weaves, 52 inches wide and priced at \$4 a yard, woven in imitation of the French wool serges.

These are decorated with whorled scrolls of black and white threads as tufts as a bath towel, imitating ratine effects, and posed on a background of colors which include all of the season's definite rulings in a complement of blues, apple green, yellow, reds and petunias.

These are chic, high style fabrics which will be used for the making of little runabout suits for morning wear, and which leaders of fashion and members of the "smart" sets will affect while summering at Newport, the Pier, or at Lenox or Bar Harbor.

Trimming contrasts provided for these and other spring and summer suits and one-piece dresses will consist very largely of inch-wide puffs of footing or plain net—decorating collars, cuffs, jabots, chemisettes and guimpes made of fine white muslin, mull, organdie, net or linen, rather than inserts of lace.

Another motif will be the introduction of embroideries done in conventionalized forms, which include both flower and

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN CIVICS

Illinois woman's clubs setting an example

Illinois clubs have united in really constructive work in civics, some of it new and all of it exceedingly practical, writes Helen M. Winslow in the Delineator.

This really is, she says, the big and vital note in club activities today—actual community helpfulness. That is the real test of citizenship, and the things that clubwomen are really doing in their towns.

The civics department of the Illinois federation started the work by asking their clubs to look after the soda fountains in their towns. The women responded with a brisk and effective campaign.

Then the civics department asked for attention to the garbage problem. In response, hundreds of boxes and baskets were placed on street corners throughout the state as refuse containers.

Illinois is also at work on the promotion of schools as social centers. Says its civics committee:

"The school should be made an educational, social and recreative center in a town. At present many questions need to be talked over."

The civics department has advised that in each town clubwomen having no small children open their homes for the girls of the town, to provide evenings of amusements, such as candy evenings, embroidery evenings, book evenings, etc. It says:

"Are you awakened to existing conditions? Are you so interested in the young people of your town that they feel you are a friend to them? Can you use your home, your automobile, your carriage, your theater tickets to help save some girl who may need just a kind thought to help her to a right decision? The women of Illinois are realizing

TO KEEP DISHES WARM OR COLD

One way to keep things hot after they are ready for the table is to put the serving dishes into a home-made "fireless" fixed up for the purpose, writes a contributor to the Delineator. I lined a large candy pail or box with asbestos and painted it white. Tightly covered, things keep hot in it for 15 or 20 minutes—time to get the first course out of the way. When I have not needed this box to keep the main course hot, I have used it to keep the dessert cold. It delays the melting of ice cream, for instance.

GIRL'S COAT FOR SPRING WEAR

Model shows long-waisted effect



Girls' coats that give a long waisted effect are among the smartest for spring wear. This one shows a new feature in the slightly rippling circular skirt. For the dressy coat, the double skirt is the one to be preferred, but, if something simple is wanted, the upper one can be omitted. Mothers contemplating the spring wardrobe should be glad of this design, for it is fashionable and, at the same time, one of the easiest to make.

There really is no fitting required, for, at the back, the sleeves are in Japanese style and, at the front, they extend to the shoulders, while the body portion is gathered at the lower edge.

Gabardine is the material shown here with trimming of velvet and the combination is a smart one, but there never was a season that offered more beautiful cloaking materials. Silk and wool duvetyne is fine for the handsome coat, the wool corduroys are handsome and of good weight for spring wear and there are other novelties, while serge and broadcloth are standbys that never should be overlooked.

For the 10-year size, the coat will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 23 1/2, yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard of velvet for the collar and cuffs, 1/4 yard 27 inches wide to trim as shown in smaller view.

The pattern of the coat (8179) is cut in sizes for girls from eight to twelve years of age. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

FASHIONS SHOWN IN PERIODS

St. Louis has view of styles of a century

St. Louis has been having a style pageant week and fashions in vogue in different periods, from 1800 up to the present have been shown. The display at one large house included:

First period, 1800—Black taffeta silk dress; white lace neck drape; pearls and hair booth.

Second period, 1810—Green and brown silk dress and paisley scarf and white embroidered collar.

Third period, 1820—Blue striped poplin; black velvet shawl.

Fourth period, 1830—Yellow silk wedding gown; very old Brussels point lace shawl.

Fifth period, 1840—Blue broadcloth taffeta ball gown and black lace shawl. Black taffeta dress.

Sixth period, 1850—Green and white organdy, embroidered white petticoat and pantelettes. Black lace jacket.

Seventh period, 1860—Green and white poplin wedding dress. White lace neck drape.

Eighth period, 1870—Gray velvet centennial reception gown and evening coat. Pink brocade wedding gown. A child's blue poplin dress. Black silk and velvet skirt. Brown velvet bolero.

Ninth period, 1880—Black broadcloth polonaise. Plum colored taffeta wedding gown.

Tenth period, 1890—Red broadcloth

sat in reception gown. Eleventh period, 1900—Handsome black and white velvet brocade reception gown.

Twelfth period, 1914—Turquoise blue taffeta and spangled lace evening gown trimmed with garlands of pink rosebuds. Extreme Parisian model.

Accessories exhibited: State coach trunk with complete outfit of wearing apparel, consisting of linen coat, home-made gloves, stockings, set of lingerie (hand embroidered), paisley scarfs, veils, sandalwood fan, etc.

TRIED RECIPES

IMITATION BUCKWHEAT CAKES

In the evening mix together four cups of whole wheat flour, one cup of wheat flour and one half cupful of corn meal. Add a half compressed yeast cake, dissolve in a little lukewarm water, with enough milk and water to make a thick batter. Add also a little salt to season. Cover and let rise over night. In the morning add a half level teaspoonful of soda dissolved in milk enough to make the batter of the right consistency for baking. One half this amount will serve two people for two mornings. Put soda cakes in what is to be used. "The best cakes ever eaten," says one who is a connoisseur in cakes.—Emma Paddock Telford.

MUTTON CROQUETTES WITH PEAS Two pounds neck of mutton, two teaspoons onion juice, one tablespoon chopped parsley, salt and pepper to taste, one cup thickened stock or cream sauce.

Wash and boil the meat; remove the stock for soup. Then carefully pick the meat from the bones, put through meat chopper; add the onion, parsley, salt and pepper to taste and the thickened stock or cream sauce (enough to moisten); mix well and form into cones. Dip in bread crumbs; then in egg, one egg beaten with one tablespoon cold milk; then in bread crumbs; fry in deep hot fat and serve on hot platter, garnished with peas.—Philadelphia North American.

CANNED PEAS WITH ONION Empty a can of peas, pour off water and thoroughly rinse. Cook a tablespoon of finely chopped onion in a rounding tablespoon of butter two minutes, add the peas, stirring until thoroughly heated; season with salt, also add pepper if liked.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

PLANKED EGGS Finely chop cold cooked corned beef or corned tongue; there should be two thirds cup. Add an equal quantity with cream and season with salt and pepper. Spread the mixture on plank and make nests and border of duchess potatoes, using rose tube. Put a buttered or poached egg in each nest and put it in the oven to brown potato. Garnish with tomatoes cut in halves and broiled and parsley. Eggs may be sprinkled with buttered cracker crumbs just before sending to oven if desired.—Jonesville Gazette.

SLEEVE STYLES In this feature of the modern dress there is variety from which to choose. Some of the newest sleeves reach to the finger tips and are loose and baggy; others are nothing but little chiffon puffs banded around the arm just below the shoulder and are supposed to be worn with long wrinkled gloves or with under sleeves, says the Kansas City Star. Then there is still a third style which is between the two extremes, an elbow sleeve, loose and falling away from the arm to show a trimming of flounces and quaint picot edged bands.



Be a Wise Woman!

THOUGH less than a month in the market, the demand for Nemo KOP SERVICE Corsets is far greater, all over the country, than for any other \$5.00 corset in existence.

This tremendous success is due to the long-wanted and exclusive service rendered by KOP-SERVICE Corsets in producing the most beautiful and rational "nature figure" without losing the complete physical support which every good corset should give.

No other corset in the world can render this service so completely.

Four Models \$5.00
For All Figures, at the Same Price

The newly-invented double construction—really two corsets in one—gives all the comfort of the old-style short corsets with the long, easy-fitting lines of the present mode.

Ask your dealer for "KOPSERVICE" and expect to see a NEW KIND of corsets that will give you more style and comfort and better wear than you ever had before.

The Nemo Fashion Institute, N. Y.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Pumping Station on Barge

The changing channel of the "Big Muddy", as the Missouri river is called, is proverbial, and when the engineers in charge of the government reclamation project at Williston, N. D., came to establish the pumping station, which is to send water through the ditches on more than 25,000 acres of bench land near that place, they conceived the idea of putting the pumps on a barge, which could change its position with the changes of the river. As no one can say that the shore line of today will be the same a year hence, says Popular Mechanics, the engineers solved the problem in a novel manner. The pipes were made with flexible joints, a huge diverting boom being built to keep floating trees and drift away from the pumps, and the barge anchored by guy lines to the shore. The power is electric and is derived from a plant 20 miles away.

Picture Puzzle

THERE ISN'T A THING GROWING ON THIS LAND—THE SOIL IS USELESS



What title of nobility? ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE Dublin.

New Linens

at New Prices

at "The Linen Store"



OUR first shipments of Housekeeping Linens—Table Linens, Bed Linens, Towels, etc., for the Spring season, fresh from the best factories of Ireland, Scotland and the Continent, have already been received.

With the arrival of these we are enabled to complete the adjustment in prices made possible by the new tariff.

Notwithstanding the recent advances in the foreign cost of linens, we are now able to offer a large proportion of our stocks at lower prices than those which have obtained for some time past.

The merchandise will be found to be, as always, of the highest standard of excellence; our assortments are unequalled; and the values unsurpassed.

Mail Orders Receive Our Prompt Attention

James McCutcheon & Co.,
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Newest Candy Package

A surprise, a joy, a treat—delightful, dainty discs of purest candy in the big roll with transparent wrapper.

SURPRISE WAFERS

Save the Wrappers They get you valuable premiums. Ask for Premium List where you buy the candy.

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Package Confectionery Company, Boston.



"Amazing Economy!"

Thus exclaims the woman who has her first experience with the METHOT ART OF RECONSTRUCTION. By this ORIGINAL ART your Used, Discarded and Worn Feathers are so deftly transformed they cannot be told from NEW. Soiled ends and diminutive Fragments have intrinsic value.

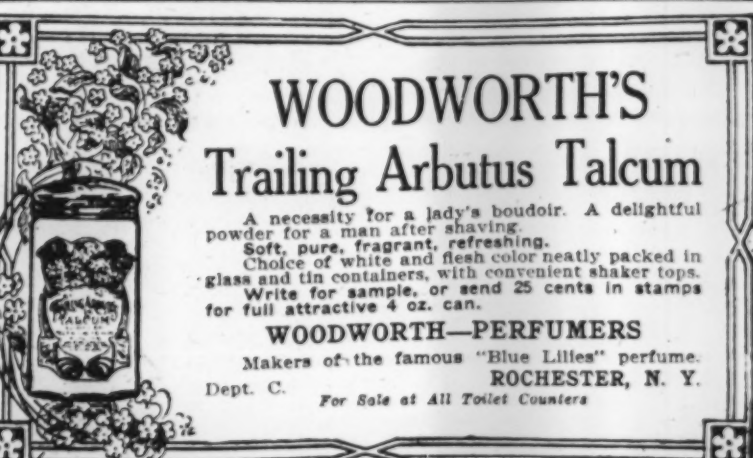
By sending them to METHOT, they can be converted into any of the smart Novelties of the season and colored any shade you may desire. METHOT'S Collection of NEW Spring Feathers includes every style sanctioned by the great Parisian Arbiters of Fashion—QUALITY and price being attractive features.

Dyeing, Bleaching, Cleansing and Curling

METHOT specializes in these intricate arts. His work is of the highest excellence it is possible to attain. Plumes and Fancy Feathers dyed to match your dress or hat. Mail Orders promptly filled.

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Make a specialty of
INTERIOR WOODWORK AND
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AND LODGE ROOMS
SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES
GLADLY SUBMITTED

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

New Yorkers Reading More, Men More Than Women, and East Siders Most

Under the caption, "What a Great City Reads," the New York Evening Post says: "New Yorkers read more books and more New Yorkers read books in 1913 than in 1912. There are figures to prove it, scattered through the interesting annual report of the New York public library, which was made public today. Fifty-seven per cent of the borrowers were trying to learn things. And the library performed other services, such as advising visitors which was the best golf course near New York, what were the best entertainments and so on. "Men read more than women in 1913. Also, they read more serious books. While the East Side held its leadership as the district hungriest for knowledge, the Seward Park branch reporting the heaviest circulation for the year, the Bronx made wonderful strides, and there were great gains at the Tremont and other Bronx branches. The indications are that the Bronx, within a year, will be the best read district of the greater city. "The result of a policy of smiling and polite service has been that 4,000,000 people were helped in some way or another through the staff of the library. In addition to more than 2,000,000 visitors and readers, there were innumerable requests by mail and telephone for information and advice."

Here is the story of "What One Library Did." It is given in the Wisconsin Library Bulletin. "Thirty years ago"—so runs the narrative—"a public library was established in a small town, with the desire to give the boys and girls of the community the freedom to 'browse' among books that is so stimulating a feature of the good home library. This public library was modeled on the plan of a good home library broadened by adding a wider variety of clean and wholesome books. It was open, at first, but twice a week.

"With many of the boys, the first results were disappointing. For instance, four lads who often came together to the library would each draw a volume of the lightest fiction or adventure and evidently exchanged these, and others they borrowed in town, among themselves, so that each read a great number of volumes. The appetite seemed to grow with the supply and the boys were reading far too much of the kind. They browsed among the shelves, however, and the building of a local electric light plant reminded them of a volume entitled 'Electricity in the Service of Man,' which they had seen on the shelves of the library. They dropped all other books for this, which any librarian would have thought beyond their range. Soon they had a 'woodshed' converted into an experiment station and, with some companions, were clamoring for other technical books. Workers with even meager knowledge of electrical equipment were rare at the time and one of these boys soon drifted West, invented an electrical device to be used in mines and became a successful and well-to-do man of affairs at an age when many young men are leaving college. He had seemed a rather stolid boy, though of clean habits, until the library gave him the point of contact he needed. Another

of the four invented a successful electrical device and has sales agencies in European centers as well as in America. Two others are college graduates. One has succeeded remarkably in training boys in an academy and the other is a successful business man in a large city. "The woodshed drew other boys with an attraction that would have made a public school famous. Two of these boys who loved out-of-door things ran across a leaflet by H. H. Ballard which led them to start an Agassiz Club, and put them in touch with the Smithsonian Institution. Later one of them traveled widely for the Smithsonian and other institutions and the other became a professor of botany in a great university. "These instances are recalled mainly as a reason for encouraging children to browse among the books for older people. Contrive as we may, many boys and girls do not get out of their beaten tracks of thought and really find themselves except as they fairly stumble on a page or book that opens new fields and spurs them to use latent talents. We continually oppose leaders like Burbank and Edison by insisting on a narrow range of reading and study and work that seems to us best suited to the needs of the average boy. "Does not our customary differentiation of books and departments in libraries too often keep boys and girls absorbed and satisfied within a narrow range, until they lose freshness of view and courage to grapple the unusual? "A good library, freely roamed, gives a reader glimpses of outlying opportunities that, more often than we know, arouse latent ambitions and capacities."

Among the treasures which have been given at various times to the Boston public library is a manuscript in the handwriting of Governor Bradford and signed by him and four other persons who crossed the ocean in the Mayflower, including John Alden and Miles Standish. This belongs to what is known as the Chamberlain collection of manuscripts. Other rare manuscripts owned by the library are the famous collection of early Americana, and the valuable collection of Shakespearians.

"Books for culture or mental development are not as necessary as books which will help men and women solve practical problems." This is what Mr. Dawson Johnson, city librarian, said recently at a meeting of the Women's Civil League in St. Paul, Minn. "Of course," he continued, "we must have poetry and we must have belles-lettres, but especially must we have literature to help solve common problems. The St. Paul library must have more of the best books and magazines relating to civic subjects and the library must make this literature available to every one. Pamphlets are of more use than books in civic work, and they should be supplemented by lantern slides and motion picture films. We also want more talking machine records. If the library board or the council feel that they cannot supply lantern slides and records and pamphlets, the people of St. Paul will, I am sure, be glad to contribute some of their property to form a central exchange for the benefit of the public."

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

INDISPENSABLE

The man behind the gun, mayhap, Is worth while, we'll allow, Yet the really quite essential chap Is the farmer boy who says: "Geddag!" To the horse that pulls the plow.

Municipalities that start upon their "city beautiful" movement by enforcing the smoke abatement ordinance believe that the best way to "clean up" is to commence with the sky and clean down from there.

POMME DE TERRE

As his "apples of earth," the glad farmer goes planting, He sings this quite pat obligato: "Put one, oh; two, three, oh; put four, oh," he's chanting, "Put five, oh; six, seven, oh; potatoe."

What is an American? Well, he is a good many things these times. He may be a Porto Rican negro or an Hawaiian Chinaman or an Alaskan Indian or a Filipino. The proud boast, "I am an American!" needs some additional explanation these days.

STRONG PULL

Of fetching lures that coax and call And draw the people to and fro, The chiefest motive of them all Is the loco-motive, don't you know.

Henceforth history is likely to mention at least two members of the Lind family; Jennie, for her ability to produce vociferous melody, and John, President Wilson's special agent in Mexico, for his knack of keeping silent.

This government's ability for imparting to its newly acquired wards its own spirit of freedom and independence is evinced in the fact that both the Filipinos and the Porto Ricans wish to cut loose and set up housekeeping on their own account.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

FARGO FORUM.—For years there has been considerable discussion as to the status of the Indians of North Dakota who have received their patents to allotment lands. The civil authorities have usually regarded these as the same as any other citizens of the state, and subject to all North Dakota laws. In some cases the Indians wished to be regarded as citizens of the state so far as voting was concerned and in other instances they preferred to be wards of the government with many of the privileges incident to that position, though they held lands independently. A recent ruling by the department of the interior at Washington is to the effect that all male Indians over 21, who have received patents to their lands are no longer wards of the government in any tribal or individual sense, but are residents of the state within the boundaries of which they are located. The ruling was made in connection with some Turtle Mountain reds and halfbreeds.

MANCHESTER UNION.—President Hyde of Bowdoin College states the case in a nutshell when he says: "The remedy for the evils of irresponsible fraternities is more fraternities and more fraternities are more fraternities and more fraternities are more fraternities." This applies, of course, in undergraduate life, to college fraternities only, and not at all to high school secret fraternities, for which there is no logical defense. On the other hand, young men—and the same is true of the undergraduates of women's colleges—many, and in most cases do, derive decided benefit from membership in collegiate Greek letter fraternities. Within the fraternity hall the members meet on terms of intimate mutual understanding, such as could never develop even in the classroom or, perhaps, in the general college activities. Here are formed friendships strong and valuable, which continue for years after graduation.

As President Hyde said: "Have enough fraternities or clubs like them to include practically the entire student body; publish their relative rank and stimulate a wholesome rivalry in scholarship, in character, in contribution to the social, artistic, athletic and dramatic and literary life of the institution; admit freshmen early for better or worse, and hold upper classmen to account for their influence over them; weed out upper classmen who fail to realize this responsibility for lower classmen in their group; and thus fraternities become a mighty influence for the intellectual, social and moral uplift of their members, far more potent than any force presidents and deans and faculties can bring to bear."

LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE.—There was a citizen of Portland, Me., who thought the people should have the benefit of good music. So he left \$30,000 with which to purchase a pipe organ, the condition being that the municipality house the instrument. Adequate quarters were provided and the organ was installed in an addition to the city hall. Free concerts were given every noon, and then by a series of more pretentious concerts the sum of

A NEW ANNOUNCEMENT FROM AN OLD FIRM

FOR one hundred years the Bacon store has served the public of Greater Boston. Successive generations have honored us by their trade. We have tried to serve them faithfully, to give the utmost in value at the minimum of price, to do business in accordance with the strictest of business ethics, to be, in truth, the real friends of all our customers.

As we look back on a century of business life in Boston, we believe we have succeeded. Each year has brought newer friends and a stronger bond of friendship with the old. Each year has marked a further advance in material prosperity and good will. Now the oldest store in Boston makes the most important announcement since the modest one made 100 years ago to the grandfathers and grandmothers of the present generation:—

We have purchased the Entire Stock, Fixtures, Good Will, etc., of the Henry Siegel Company and have already taken possession of the building.

This establishment is now open under the name of W. and A. Bacon Co., just a century since William Bacon opened the original Bacon store. The great, wide New England field is now before us. Our business methods, which have stood so long a test, will be extended to a host we could not accommodate in our old store. We need no change in our ideas of doing business. What we have always insisted upon, absolute honesty, no misrepresentation, no excessive profits and full and frank confidence between ourselves and our customers; will rule in this new store as it has in the old.

On the eve of our second century we ask the men and women of New England to make this new store their own, to give us the opportunity to serve them in our way, and we feel confident they will find full measure of satisfaction in our establishment.

We thank the merchants of Boston for their kindly welcome to us in our new field, the press for their words of encouragement, and, most of all, our valued customers who have hastened to congratulate us on our widening field of merchandising.

Our old employees will, of course, be with us. They have been the great factor in building up our large business and caring for our customers.

We hope to retain in our new store as many as possible of the former employees of the Henry Siegel Company. We feel we owe it to them to recognize the faithful work they have done in the past for their firm, and we are sure they will give us their full loyalty and best work.

Our future rests with the people of New England. To them we dedicate this store, and for them we hope to make it a real store home. We want them to join with us that we may all prosper together.

W. and A. BACON CO.

W. & A. BACON CO.
WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STS.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON.—Col. G. L. R. Brown, in addition to his duties, is detailed with militia of Arizona.

Leaves.—Capt. L. T. Boiesau, field artillery, four months, July 10; Lieut. F. A. Schrader, Q. M. C., 20 days.

Navy Orders

Lieut. Leigh Noyes, detached the Wyoming, to navy department, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. (junior grade) E. G. Blakeslee, detached the Wyoming, to navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Lieut. (junior grade) Rufus King, detached the Wyoming, to office of naval intelligence, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Short, detached the receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal., to the Cleveland.

Boatswain E. R. Wroughton, detached the St. Louis, to the West Virginia.

Pay Clerk F. J. Farber, appointment revoked.

Movements of Vessels

California and Nanshan, at Mazatlan, Justin, at Tiburon.

Helena, at Wuhu.

Nereus and Worden, at Norfolk yard.

Nashville, left Port au Prince for Cape Haytien.

Yankton, at Hampton Roads.

Dixie, Birmingham, Parker, Henley, Drayton, Mavrant, McCall, Warrington, Paulding, Ammen, Burrows, Patterson, Trippe, Fanning, Beale, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jonett, Cassin, Cummings and Culgoa, at Guacanayabo bay.

Idaho, Missouri and Illinois, placed in full commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., yesterday.

Panther, placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., yesterday.

Notes

Either the secretary of the navy, Joseph Daniels, or the assistant secretary, Franklin Roosevelt, will attend the ceremonies at the launching of the battleship Oklahoma next Monday. The Oklahoma is a sister ship of the Nevada and has a tonnage of 27,500.

Although the Mexican situation is interfering with the permanent development of the advance base organization of the marine corps, Maj.-Gen. George Barnett, the new commandant, will push this work as fast as possible under the circumstances and will keep the marines

in their present stations at Pensacola and New Orleans at work along this line.

The navy department wishes to keep the newest types of battleships away from service in Mexican waters in order that the practice work may not be interfered with by any more than is necessary. The necessity of sending more battleships to relieve those there makes this a difficult task. Another transfer will take place in June, when the Wyoming and Arkansas may be obliged to undertake Mexican service.

STORE NEWS

A. E. Finney, buyer of men's furnishings for the Jordan Marsh Company, sailed last night from New York on the Mauretania for several weeks trip to Europe.

Donald C. Brown formerly with the Henry Siegel Company has become connected with C. F. Hovey & Co., and is located in the dress goods department.

Miss Clara Watson of the R. H. White Company has returned from a two weeks vacation.

Alvin Friedlander has become assistant buyer of men's clothing for the Gilchrist Company. He was formerly with the Tremont stores.

Buyers who are in New York include: F. M. Dutch, Miss M. J. Keegan, F. Phillips, Mrs. M. L. Jackson and Miss N. Jones of the William Filene's Sons Company, J. S. Root of R. H. Stearns & Co., C. H. Jennings and A. H. Shannon of the R. H. White Company and A. Sanborn of the Jordan Marsh Company.

SEEK TROLLEY PLAN APPROVAL

LYNN, Mass.—Seeking endorsement by the Lynn Chamber of Commerce of the proposed extension of the Bay State railway tracks in the Highlands, members of the Highland Improvement Association will visit the chamber tonight.

NEW YORK DRESSMAKERS STRIKE

NEW YORK.—Of about 5000 members of the Misses and Children's Dressmakers Union, mostly women, nearly 2000 left their employment Tuesday.

SPRINGFIELD IS SCRUTINIZED BY F. L. OLMSTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Frederick Law Olmsted of Boston, landscape architect and city-planning specialist, visited the city yesterday and viewed the neighborhoods which the Springfield city planners wish to improve in the future. Mr. Olmsted was escorted by Charles H. Parsons, local chairman. He met the planning commission at 4:30 o'clock. He looked over the ground near the North End bridge which is to be developed into a broad park, as the city's northern gate. The South End situation, between Longmeadow and this city, was another locality scanned. It is there the planning commission hopes to work out a handsome southern approach to Springfield. The questions of what to do with the North End green, the Court Square extension and Stearns square were also put up to Mr. Olmsted. He will report within a few days.

R. I. LEGISLATORS INSPECT SITE FOR A STATE RESERVE

Special Committee Visits Mount Hope Park and Is Now Considering Purchase

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The members of the special legislative committee appointed to consider the advisability of purchasing Mt. Hope and its contiguous territory for a state park took a view of the property yesterday.

The trip was arranged by the King Philip Realty Company, which owns the 380 acres at the site of the proposed park.

The entire territory embraced in the proposed park is made historic by the fact that King Philip, the chief of the Wampanoags, here made his home.

The members when interviewed refused to express any opinion on the matter until it had been formally taken up in committee. Senator Dixon, the chairman, did not hesitate to express himself favorably, however, and it is understood that a majority of the commission are in favor of acquiring the property if bonds can be issued and the purchase price, which is estimated at from \$130,000 to \$150,000, can be paid in installments covering at least 10 years.

MINISTER ACCEPTS CALL

BROCKTON, Mass.—At a meeting of the First Universalist church last night, a letter was read from the Rev. Clarence B. Etsler of the Church of the Good Tidings, Brooklyn, accepting the pastorate. Mr. Etsler is expected to assume his duties here May 3.

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SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION CALLED USELESS BY DOCTORS

CHICAGO.—J. B. S. King, M. D., editor of the Medical Advance and member of the Regular Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago, which recently declared it is opposed to the medical examination of school children, in discussing "The Medical Examination of School Children" before the "Open Forum" in the Masonic Temple, said that medical inspection in the public schools is an invasion of the rights and duties of parents; that it is a violation of personal liberty; that it has proved ineffective; that it inevitably tends toward compulsion; that it easily leads to abuses, and that it has a bad effect upon the child and home influences.

"Statistics do not at all make it clear," said Dr. King, "that inspection has in the least degree prevented contagious diseases, although they have been quoted for that purpose. If the facts are looked into there will appear no reason why medical inspection should have the slightest effect in diminishing the spread of

contagious diseases. Inspectors do not and cannot inspect every child every day. They have no opportunity of being the first to discover a case.

"It is only when the child is so obviously sick that it attracts the attention of the teacher that the inspector is called in; the children therefore are no better protected from contagious diseases than if there were no inspectors. Parents are a hundred times more apt to notice the illnesses of their children than any inspector or teacher. They have something which no teacher nor inspector can possibly have, namely, a particular and peculiar affection for their own child and a tendency to guard it accordingly."

MISSOURI ROADS APPEAL AGAIN
WASHINGTON.—Overcharge claims against certain railroads arising from the June rate case decision, referred by the supreme court to the federal district court for western Missouri, have been returned. The railroads Tuesday appealed from the lower court's ruling that it had no jurisdiction.

Telephone Oxford 1

Filene's

Formal Spring Opening
Continuing Thursday
and Friday.

A New Way to Assemble
the Spring Wardrobe

When we build a house, we talk it over, if we are wise, with an architect. When we buy our clothes, we talk them over, if we are wise, with a clothes expert.

But most of us aren't "wise." So we buy a hat because we need one right away, and find it will not go at all with the street coat we may need later. Or we get a coat and find later that a suit would have been more practical.

Although we have been wearing clothes all our lives, there is generally something we do not know about their adjustment, adaptability or care.

But the hardest work of all is to keep within the amount of money we ought to spend for clothes.

The Filene Personal Service Bureau, a corps of "clothes planners" and expert shoppers, is of especial value at the beginning of a season. The services of these shoppers are free and incur no obligation whatever. They will be glad to talk over the Spring wardrobe with you.

The Personal Service Bureau
is on the Street Floor Balcony.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

Friends of Bill to Abolish Word "War" Give Reasons

Bartholdt Measure Would Substitute Title "Army Department"—Plan Has but Few Opponents Among American Peace Advocates

Several weeks ago when Representative Richard Bartholdt's bill to change the name of the war department to the army department and of the secretary of war to the secretary of the army was first under discussion The Christian Science Monitor sent out a letter to a number of people prominent in the cause of international peace, asking for a statement of opinion on the proposed change. The replies are almost unanimous assent to the measure, though one or two of the writers find that the mere change of name in itself means little unless it really connotes a change in public sentiment.

This seems exactly what the proposed change does mean: the nation's growing desire to be done with war. Every step in human progress has been first a distant dream, then a vision, then an idea slowly gaining clearness until the practical demonstration was reached. The flying man was a fascinating myth for ages and the jest of recent years; but he lived in the dream of the few until at last those came who could reach his title clear to the freedom of the skies. The utopian dream, the vision, of a world where there shall be war no longer, has advanced in modern times to its impregnable stronghold as an idea of right clearly seen in human consciousness. In this change of the very center of American authority, the secretaryship at Washington.

More Than Change of Name

The proposal of Representative Bartholdt is, moreover, more than a mere change of name. The change is significant of the present actual constitution and function of the army. The great force at Panama is the reverse of an engine of war. Its whole personnel and equipment are constructive, not destructive. In a literal fulfillment of promise this supposed instrument of war, so-called, has been serving not as a sword but as a plowshare. The mattock and spade and steam shovel at Panama in the hands of the American army confirm prophecy.

It is the Christian ideal that is stilling the voice of war and wiping out even its very name. The force of a moral idea held resolutely by a whole nation is incalculable. America cleansing herself from the stain of imperialism, America standing for her ideal of brotherhood, of freedom not only for herself but for all the people, need fear no foe. One of the writers cited below declares that we need no army for self-defense. We need it at most for internal policing, a humane office often filled by the American troops. The change of name might already, it is urged, be from war to peace department, for the army exists today not to make war, but to keep peace.

Many Recommendations

Among the following statements are many practical recommendations for peace propaganda. For example we are asked to substitute the study and discussion of peace and progress and human welfare for all the talk of war. Let the subject be taboo. Let the army be trained yet more fully for the constructive works of peace. Let there be declared at The Hague a "permanent prohibition of resort to warfare in or of the air." Let the armies of the world be organized as an international police force—a practical thing and perhaps not so far distant in that this is what the armaments of the great nations are today in a large degree.

The medieval warrior of old has indeed become the twentieth century policeman. To guard even internal peace peaceably

FEDERALISM NO GUARANTEE OF WELFARE, SAYS LORD MORLEY

Study of Political Science at Universities Recommended by British Statesman in Introducing Rhodes Lecture—Points to Example of the United States

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Prof. J. H. Morgan recently delivered the first of a series of five Rhodes lectures on federalism at University College.

Lord Morley, in introducing the lecturer, said that the subject on which Professor Morgan was to enlighten them "did not lack actuality. To say they were passing now through a marked transition would be true, but transition in a progressive democracy was a thing that was going on every day of the week, and though present difficulties were thick upon them, he would not say that they constituted a remarkable transition."

That there was something which deserved the name of a crisis he would be foolish to deny. Well, every political crisis turned up in its own way, a concurring word, some word that did duty for an idea or for a scheme. For the moment their concurring word was "federalism." Some defended a constitutional proposal now before the public because it leaned to federalism; others used the word as a term of reproach. With regard to that controversy let them take care that federalism was not made a handy and highly respectable screen for people who had the happy gift of what was charitably called thinking intuitively. There were two subjects of active interest on which this subject directly bore.

One was the new constructive to be

was once only an ideal. Today the police officers are proud when the boys run to them as friends instead of away from them as foes. As the army is already so largely a positive and constructive force, to call the department by a name that at the most applies to only about one fifth of its actual potentialities and to none of its active works is deemed absurd. We read that if we maintain justice and fair dealing in international affairs we shall have no outside foes. "Let us believe this with all our might, and let us prove our faith by our works," says G. W. Dubois. The present has most to fear, remarks a writer, from statesmen who to seize a selfish advantage imperil the peace of nations.

The Monitor bespeaks for these advocates of peace here introduced an attentive hearing.

SAY LAND AND SEA SERVICE

Dr. W. A. Hunsberger, executive vice-president, International Peace Forum, New York city—"I am in hearty accord with every proposal, that has in view, not only the elimination of war, but even the name thereof from our national vocabulary. Hence the bill recently introduced in Congress by Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, has my earnest approval. Whatever the fate of the bill, the discussion to which it will lead will doubtless be helpful in building sentiment for the cause of peace. It would be well, it occurs to me, to go even further than is proposed by Congressman Bartholdt and eliminate the words army and navy, as well as the term war, from our national departments for constructive and defensive service. Why not henceforth have national departments for land service and sea or coast service instead of for the army and navy, as the latter terms stand for warlike organizations?"

PRESENT NAME MISNOMER

Stephen F. Weston, executive secretary, Intercollegiate Peace Association—"I heartily endorse the proposed change, and for the following reasons: First, Though of minor consequence, because it is more consonant in name with the navy department; second, because the name army department does not carry with it the horrible and misleading implications that are proposed by the war department; third, because department of war is an entire misnomer considering that the chief functions of the army today are police protection and engineering services; fourth, because 'department of war' indicates a belligerent spirit that is foreign to the real spirit of the people of the United States; fifth, because to have a department of war implies that we are either engaged in war or are anticipating war, neither of which is true, and it is senseless to have a department of war when there is no war and no war is in sight; sixth, and finally, because the term 'war' implies destruction, and that the government is deliberately maintaining at the expense of the people a destructive agency, a thoroughly negative force in the state.

"On the other hand the term 'army' implies organization, cooperation, for carrying out the ends for which a state exists. Moreover, the army as we actually use it is positive and constructive, not negative and destructive, as illustrated in the great engineering works undertaken by the army, and the active protection given when called upon as a police power. It is grotesquely contradictory to talk about such a great constructive work as the Panama canal, a positive factor for peace, commerce and civilization, being accomplished by a department of war.

"One might elaborate upon these and

By Prof. William I. Hull, secretary Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, Swarthmore, Pa.:

"THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY"

"What's in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet."

"So sang the Bard of Avon through Juliet's fair lips; not so, says Congressman Bartholdt, the sage of St. Louis. At least, the Missouri statesman thinks the reverse of this dictum is not true; for the name of war has so raucous and grating a sound in this twentieth century that he has introduced a bill in Congress to exchange it, as the name of the third of our national departments, for that of the army.

"The historical argument which the author of this bill advances in its support is a good one, at least against the name of war. For, as he points out, the department of the navy was separated from that of war in 1789, leaving only the army in the latter's control; and he might have added that the rapid development of aviation as applied to warfare bids fair to require in no distant future the separation from the department of war of a department of aeronautics. Again, the development of that amphibious monster known as the hydro-aeroplane carries with it the possibility of confusing the jurisdiction of the respective departments of army, navy and aeronautics as inextricably as the elements of air, earth and water were intermingled in the fabled realm of the Hyperboreans.

"From this last point of view, and in the interest of an economical, unified and therefore more effective administration, there might be good reason for returning to the original name of the department of war, and including under it the three bureaus of the army, the navy and aeronautics. Certainly there is something portentous to the civilian in the thought that there may grow up among us not only a hierarchy of birdmen with such titles as the Eagle, the Kingbird, the Hawk and the common Crow—corresponding to the existing general or admiral, colonel or commander, captain or midshipman, and private or marine; but also a brand new, vigorous and increasingly colossal department of aeronautics, with its secretary of the birdmen, its army—or, rather, its flock—of officials, and its endless demands for cages, seed, wings, beaks, talons and all the other paraphernalia for flying fighters or fighting fliers. The rivalry of the army and the navy has made us familiar—and disgusted—for many years with the determination of each not to be outdone by the other in titles, pensions, prestige or appropriations; and if aviation is to become a distinct branch of 'the service' we may devoutly hope and strenuously strive to be delivered from a third factor in this rivalry by reducing all three 'arms' of the service to the subordination of a single head.

"In sober earnest, these 'arms' of the body politic have attained extravagant and obnoxious proportions, while their demands only grow the greater on that which is supplied them. This is apparent from the fact that two thirds of our entire national expenditure is devoted to the strengthening of the 'arms' and the havoc caused by their operation, and the further fact that they constantly and plaintively appeal to the brains, feet and heart of the nation to share with them a portion of the meager one third which is left to them.

"But some things much more drastic are needed at the present crisis of international affairs than a change of names or a curtailment of the militaristic appetite. The first of these must be a permanent prohibition at the third Hague conference of a resort to warfare in or from the air; for thus would be prevented by one fortunate blow both the incalculable destruction of this means of warfare and the illimitable competition of expenditures in preparing for it.

"Next, the recent marvelous development of international arbitration and judicature must be rapidly advanced to that point where national armaments on land and sea may be converted into an international police force. The local or national representatives of this police force—greatly reduced in size and importance—may then be placed under a bureau of the department of state or of the department of justice, and it might then be called the bureau of public safety, or better still, of international police.

"As for the engineering, educational and humanitarian duties performed by our army and navy, they should be immediately assigned to that long-suffering department known by the incongruous name of the department of the interior. So many functions of government—namely, those under the department of agriculture and commerce—have been carved out of the department of the interior that not much is left to it but an exterior; and it would help it to regain its own by assigning to it the functions which have been usurped by the departments of war and the navy.

"Secretary Garrison is entirely right in emphasizing the engineering and various other constructive functions performed at present by our so-called departments of war and the navy. Such civilians as he and Mr. Daniels are, indeed, only playing at being soldiers or sailors, while their hearts are really in the tasks of a statesman. It is enough to make men and angels weep—or laugh—to think of them or any other civilians devoting their energy, and their ignorance of things military, exclusively to preparations for warfare and to waiting more than a quarter of a century for warfare to begin. Certainly, both they and most of their duties should be removed to the department of the interior or to a similar department with a better name.

"A department of education should be created in this land of popular government; and to it should be assigned both a rational appropriation and the duties of education which the departments of war and navy claim to be fulfilling, but which are being performed by them in a manner and at an expense which would be supremely ridiculous, were they not truly tragic. The other constructive functions of the two military departments could then be retained by the department of the interior, whose name might well be changed to that of public works.

"After all, the Bard of Avon's conclusion is correct, and a name is naught in comparison with that which it connotes. The task of prime importance which confronts the pacifist in his struggle with the bellumist of our time is to substitute the twentieth century policeman for the medieval or primeval warrior, and to destroy the raison d'être for warfare itself, by providing for the invariable settlement of international disputes the agencies of international law and of genuine international justice."

other points in favor of the passage of the Bartholdt bill but it would seem that the mere presentation of the facts, a common consciousness of the absurdities in the present naming of the department, ought to be sufficient argument for changing the name."

MEANS CHANGE IN THOUGHT

G. W. Dubois, secretary, Cincinnati Arbitration and Peace Society—"The purpose of this bill is good. The less we think and study and talk of war the better for all of us. Let us substitute thought and study and discussion of peace and progress and human welfare. Let the 'army' consist of men trained for constructive rather than destructive work. Let them initiate and carry on great tasks of conservation and scientific achievement. Let them save life and property rather than kill and destroy. If we maintain the principles of justice and fair dealing in international affairs we never shall have war with any other nation. Let us believe this with all our might and prove our faith by our works. We have more to fear from statesmanship which lacks the 'international mind,' or which seeks to promote private interests at the risk of national loss or peril, than from foreign aggression. I hope the Bartholdt bill will pass."

WOULD BE IMPROVEMENT

Charles E. Beals, secretary, Chicago Peace Society—"I am in hearty accord with Congressman Bartholdt's plan to change the name of the war department to the army department and to making the secretary of war the secretary of the army. Such a measure would coordinate the department better than the present nomenclature does. Possibly you remember that Dr. Rush over a century ago proposed that there should be created a department of peace. In an old copy of 'Rush's Essays,' is an interesting advocacy of said plan. Our department of state virtually is a department of peace, especially under the administration of a John Hay, an Elihu Root, or a William J. Bryan. Dr. Rush disliked the name war department. Certainly Congressman Bartholdt's suggestion can meet with no reasonable opposition in any quarter, and I earnestly hope that it may be adopted."

STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION

Arthur L. Weatherly, secretary-treasurer, Nebraska Peace Society—"In reference to the change of the name of the war department to army department, and secretary of war to secretary of the army, I am most heartily in favor of the proposed change, first and foremost because war department and secretary of war constantly emphasize in the minds of the general public the idea of war. If it is true, as some argue, that the business of the army is to preserve peace, it would be better to name the department and the secretary accordingly. However, as I do not believe that the existence of an army tends to make for peace, as its supporters contend, I think it is a step in the right direction to get away from the war idea and name."

UTILIZE ARMY DIFFERENTLY

Robert C. Root, secretary, California Peace Society—"I am in favor of the proposed change in the name of the war department to the army department. The very name of war department is too significant and has a bad psychological effect on the minds of the general public. A better plan still, in my opinion, would be to place the army under the interior department and use it only in national development of irrigation, navigation, transportation, sanitation and police in case of stopping United States mails, or possible riots too large for state militia. As the Hon. Jackson H. Ralston recently stated, 'We need no army for national defense.'"

FORCES USED CONSTRUCTIVELY

H. C. Phillips, secretary, Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration—"Regarding the proposed change from war department to army department, it seems to me that the latter would have been a better original name because it would have been more descriptive and less likely to obscure the many constructive achievements of the department, wholly apart from warlike activities. Whether at the present time the change would involve too great confusion and complication, those familiar with the department would be best qualified to say."

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LOGIC AND MORALS IN FAVOR

Arthur D. Call, executive director, American Peace Society, Washington, D. C.—"I am perfectly willing for you to quote me as favoring this bill. Nothing but an unwarranted adherence to what has been can be urged against its passage. Logic and morals are behind it."

DECIDEDLY BENEFICIAL

Dr. Cyrus Northrop, president, the Minnesota Peace Society—"I think that the change of name of the department of war and the secretary of war to the army department and secretary of the army, as proposed by Mr. Bartholdt's bill, would be a decided improvement. It would treat the army like the navy. It would take a little time to get used to it, and perhaps on that account, if for no other reason, Congress may not hurry to make the proposed change of names."

THING TO BE WELCOMED

Dr. J. J. Hall, secretary, Georgia Peace Society—"The change proposed by Congressman Bartholdt is in the right direction; but a still further change, as intimated by Mr. Garrison, would be even better, for whatever weakens the military spirit and magnifies the constructive work of the department ought to be welcomed by the American people. We do not need a great army for war; let the men we now have in the army serve their country in advancing its material progress."

WOULD BE MORE FITTING

Dr. Talcott Williams, director and professor of journalism, Columbia University—"In public opinion words are things. The change from 'war department' to the 'department of the army' is a change from the traditions of monarchy in England to the rule of a self-governing nation. A secretary of state was assigned to each war and became 'secretary of state for war.' The army originally existed as an independent command of the King, as commander-in-

chief. To his powers the President succeeded as commander-in-chief. In the United States a secretary should be 'secretary of the army,' and not 'secretary of war.'"

EMPHASIZES RIGHT SIDE

Allen D. Hole, president, Peace Association of Friends in America—"I consider it a distinct advantage to have the constructive work of the army recognized and appreciated and to have as sharp a distinction as possible drawn between the use of the army as a means of developing our resources and its use as a destroyer of life and property. As I understand the bill to which you refer it will if enacted into a law help to make such a distinction clear and for this reason I consider it a step in the right direction."

LITTLE CHOICE SEEN

Hamilton Holt, editor the Independent, New York city—"On the bill recently introduced by Mr. Bartholdt in Congress providing that the name of the war department be changed to the army department, and the secretary of war to the secretary of the army, permit me to say that on the theory that 'a nose by any other name would smell as well,' I do not see that it makes much difference what the cabinet officer or department is called."

IF HELPFUL, YES

Booker T. Washington, principal, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute—"I am for peace, but I am not sure that much will be accomplished by merely changing the label on the war office; still, if Mr. Bartholdt wants it and thinks it will do any good, I believe it should be done."

PRESENT TITLE PREFERRED

William H. Galvani, secretary Oregon Peace Society—"With all due regard to Congressman Bartholdt's great services in the promotion of international arbitration and universal peace, I am not in favor of the proposed change of the name of the war department to that of army department. The term, 'war,' especially in this particular instance, is certainly more correct than the term 'army,' as it expresses more fully and more definitely the actual purposes of the department. There is no getting away from the fact that said department is conducted with a view of war activities—whether offensive or defensive—and not for the purpose of simply maintaining a standing army. Then too, it is a universal term, and that department is generally so known by such designation everywhere.

"In a general way, it is always best to designate things by their proper names, and since the noun 'War' implies a fixed tendency toward desolation of life and devastation of property, it is therefore most appropriate to retain it in its present form. If there be anything offensive in this term—as there certainly is—it will only be the more speedily result in a general upheaval of public sentiment and common sense against this destructive agency which has come down to us from ages of savagery and barbarism. On the other hand, the term

CASE THE CAR WITH THE FAMOUS ENGINE

National Organization in Construction and Duties Said to Be Essentially a Peace Body, Hence to Keep Name of Opposite Nature Is Held a Meaningless Custom

'army' implies an aggregation of braas-buttoned gentlemen—a sort of an ornamental institution for pomp and glory of this world, though frequently used for the destruction of life and property.

"The opposition to such uniformed caste, its constantly increasing numbers and increasing burdens, under its present name, would, in obedience to the undeniable influence due to association of ideas, continue to grow and multiply from day to day at a much greater ratio than under the proposed modified term, and thus bring about the abolition of that institution as a war factor, and finally reduce it to a sort of state, national or international police force.

"Because of what has been said and of much more that might be said, it would seem best to continue its present name, just as we do in calling a spade a spade."

POSITIVE GROUND FOR CHANGE

Edwin D. Mead, the World Peace Foundation, Boston—"I am in hearty sympathy with the effort to have the name of the war department changed to the army department, with the secretary of war hereafter called the secretary of the army. The statement by which the bill introduced in Congress by Congressman Bartholdt is supported gives plain, and cogently the general argument. The field of the original war department, as this was created when the national government was organized at the beginning, included the work of both the army and the navy. It was presently found necessary or advisable to relegate the naval interests to a separate department and the old name was retained for the duties which remained. It would have been well if at that time the more accurate term of army department had been given to this interest to correspond with the name of navy department given to the other. This was not done; but the present is as good a time as has ever offered to make the change in behalf of accuracy, and I cannot think of any real ground of objection to the change.

"There is, moreover, a very important positive ground for the change. Less and less does the war department have to do with war. It does have to do with national defense and proper preparation for national defense, the real aim of which, of course, is to prevent war and to save the department from having anything to do with war. Indeed, with reference to this aspect, the department might with propriety be called the department of national defense. But it is not even with defense alone that our national army and its administration now have to do. More and more the army has to do with national welfare, with certain forms of police duty, with the care of great cities in times of disaster and with many forms of relief and public service.

"Great engineering interests are assigned to the charge of officers of the army who are at the same time trained scientific men; and constructive duties of many kinds will fall in increasing proportion to its responsible attention and control. This is a welcome process, and it is highly desirable that the name of the department should not connote or imply destruction, but much more the defense, conservation and construction of which the people desire to think more and more in connection with their national army.

"Dr. Hale used to say that the time was at hand, even if it had not already come, when a nation which had a secretary of war and no secretary of peace would not be considered worthy of modern international society. Happily we have already in our government various departments, like those of commerce, labor and agriculture, the department of state itself, which are true departments of peace; and we wish to emphasize by a proper name the fact that the army itself is the agency of a department which is in high and ever higher degree

a peace department also. The proposal for the change of name is from every point of view an admirable one, and I trust that it will be gladly and heartily adopted."

MEN ACTIVELY IN WORK RULE PRESS CLUB OF DENVER

DENVER—Frank C. Farrar, news editor of the News, is the new president of the Denver Press Club. The other officers, says the Times, are: Vice-president, Robert G. Seymour; treasurer, Charles MacAllister Wilcox; secretary, Russell H. Forbes; directors, Robert S. Courtney, Eugene Parrott Fowler, A. P. Johnson, Dowell Livesay and Howard D. Sullivan.

The third attempt to amend the constitution by allowing members who have left active newspaper work to hold executive offices was defeated. Denver Press Club is the only newspaper men's club in the country which is always headed by an active newspaper man.

DEMOCRAT REELECTED
FORT PLAIN, N. Y.—In Tuesday's village election Charles N. Smith, Democrat, was reelected mayor over I. E. Nestoli, Republican, by 67 majority.

FUSION OPPOSED
HURON, S. D.—Strong sentiment against fusion with any political party developed at the conference of South Dakota Progressives here Tuesday.



"I'm Not Much of a Cook, Hubby,

but here's what I did with Jell-O. Could any cook make anything finer than that, and won't that hit the spot?"
Of course no cook could make anything finer. The "beauty of it" is that women who cannot cook can make as good desserts as the best cook, for

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Panama Tolls Center of Interest on Senate Floor

Senator Jones of Washington Calls Up Resolution Asking President About Attitude of Other Governments on Repeal

CRITICIZES MESSAGE

WASHINGTON—Senator Jones of Washington today called up for consideration by the Senate his resolution asking President Wilson for information as to the attitude of other governments toward toll exemption. The Jones resolution is:

"That the President be, and he is, requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to advise the Senate what nations have protested against the passage of coastwise vessels through the Panama canal free of tolls, what representations have been made regarding the same, and copies of all communications received from foreign countries relating thereto together with copies of answers submitted by the United States."

This resolution was introduced following President Wilson's message requesting repeal of the tolls exemption clause. Senator Jones told the Senate that the President's message "was not only remarkable for its lack of facts and dearth of reason, but is more remarkable for its conclusion."

"What does he mean?" he continued, "by asking this 'in support of the foreign policy of the administration'? It is an appeal directed especially to Democrats. Can they resist the implied command to be enforced, if need be, by the rewards and penalties of federal patronage?"

The speaker declared that in addition to repealing the exemption clause and passing the arbitration treaty another reported concession to Great Britain was said to be that England could seek reparation for its losses through confederate bonds issued during the civil war.

Senator Jones denied that there was anything in any treaty which required the repeal of tolls exemption to carry out the national honor. He quoted the London Law Review as showing that the

United States could "support its action on the precise words of the treaty."

Should the Jones resolution be adopted, Senator Poinexter plans to call up a resolution he has introduced requesting the President to inform the Senate "what 'other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence' were referred to in the President's message and what connection such matters have with the proposed repeal."

House Debates Tolls

The House debated the tolls question Tuesday. Representative Kahn of California opposed the Sims bill to repeal tolls exemption. He cited several instances which, he declared, conclusively proved that England would not yield if she were in a position similar to that of the United States.

"We are calmly told not to consider whether we be right or wrong in our interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty," he said. "As a matter of expediency, and in order to save the face of the administration we ought to forego our rights—so says the President—no matter what great economic or governmental principles may be involved—principles that may vitally affect the prosperity and the welfare of the American people."

Mr. Kahn insisted that if the tolls exemption provision was repealed it would result in additional demands upon the United States by other nations.

Representative Moore of Pennsylvania also opposed the Sims bill. He took the position that the government, in its treaties with Great Britain governing the building of the canal, did not give up "the exclusive right" to regulate its own commerce, and declared that the President's request called upon Congress to "vote the American people out of their right to regulate and manage their internal affairs through and upon the canal."

To Call Mr. Mitchell

The House mines subcommittee investigating the Michigan copper strike today decided to have John Mitchell, former vice-president of the American Fed-

eration of Labor, testify regarding his investigation, for the federation and also the National Civic Federation, of the conditions in the strike district. Mr. Mitchell will appear here next week.

That an accountant will be sent next week to Boston to examine the books of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company was stated today by Chairman Taylor of the subcommittee.

Representative Casey of Pennsylvania, a member of the committee, issued a statement charging that the copper operators have sought to cloud the issue by stating that they were opposing socialism when, in reality, they were opposing trade unionism. Mr. Casey said the subcommittee would recommend legislation to prevent interstate transportation of men to take places of strikers.

Senate Debates Suffrage

After a defense of woman suffrage in the Senate Tuesday, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho declared it was impossible to obtain the vote for women by a constitutional amendment. He predicted that after 15 years of vain endeavor, the women would renew their abandoned request for the ballot before the people of the States, because in seeking an amendment to the federal constitution they had encumbered themselves with other questions involving states rights.

Asserting that the fifteenth amendment, giving the negro the right to vote, was a blunder in the first place, and now was a dead letter, not being enforced in a single state of the Union, Senator Borah asked whether the advocates of the woman suffrage amendment, now pending for a moment, supposed the states of the South would add 2,000,000 to the list of those whom they must disfranchise.

"I have no desire," explained the senator, "to bestow the franchise on the 10,000 Japanese on the Pacific slope, or yield up to the federal government the control of the school questions of the Pacific coast. I would count myself derelict to those great Pacific states and to the framework of our government if I were to set a precedent here as to who shall own property in the states."

Senator Borah defended the wisdom of the founders of the republic in weaving into the fabric of federal government the Hamiltonian ideas of a strong central government with the Jeffersonian ideas of local government.

Senator Borah said he was in favor of repealing the fifteenth amendment if woman suffrage could be obtained in no other way.

Senators Lane, Thomas and Poinexter spoke in favor of the amendment. Opposition to a vote at this time was expressed in letters sent to Senators Ashurst, Chamberlain and Thomas by Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the congressional union, and read today.

For Trustee Exemption

Representative Lathrop W. Brown of New York appeared before the House judiciary committee Tuesday with a plea for the exemption of trustees of mutual savings banks from operations of the interlocking directorates bill.

Mr. Brown told the committee that under the laws of New York a person could be a trustee of only one mutual savings bank, could not receive com-

monopoly of any line of trade, in any section or community.

"Sec. 3—That this act shall not apply to corporations purchasing such stock solely for investment, and not using the same by voting or otherwise to bring about, or in attempting to bring about, the lessening of competition."

Sec. 4—That every violation of this act shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court; and any individual who as officer or director of a corporation, or otherwise, orders, takes action, or participates in carrying out any transaction herein forbidden, shall be held and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor under this section.

For Legitimate Branches

"Sec. 5—That nothing contained in this act shall prevent a corporation engaged in interstate or foreign commerce from causing the formation of subsidiary corporations for the actual carrying on of their lawful business, or the natural and legitimate branches thereof, or from owning and holding all, or a part of the stock of such subsidiary corporations when the effect of such formation is not to eliminate or lessen a pre-existing competition."

"Sec. 6—That nothing contained in this act shall be held to affect or to impair any right heretofore legally acquired."

"Provided, that nothing in this section shall make legal stockholding relations between corporations when, and under such circumstances that such relations constitute violations of the act approved July 2, 1890, entitled, an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopolies."

The bill is not retroactive in the sense that it is not applicable to holding companies already in existence that have not violated the Sherman law, but it would apply to any existing holding companies that are in violation of the Sherman law.

penation for his services, and could neither borrow nor deposit in the bank of which he is trustee.

Asks Better Offices

Thomas Ewing, commissioner of patents, made a plea Tuesday before the House public buildings committee for better housing of the patent office.

Beside the 950 employees in the patent office building a large number of the 4000 employees of the interior department also work there. The loss by fire to the country of the 47,000,000 patent records would, in the opinion of the commissioner, be incalculable.

Message to Congress

An appropriation of \$100,000 for participation by the United States in the Panama exposition to be held in Panama next November was urged upon Congress Tuesday in a special message from the President. Resolutions authorizing the participation already are pending.

Rivers and Harbors

Consideration of the \$13,000,000 rivers and harbors appropriation bill began in the House Tuesday. The measure was made the excuse for speeches on a variety of subjects, including Mexico and the proposed repeal of exemption of coastwise shipping from Panama canal tolls. Discussion of the bill probably will occupy most of the week.

McDermott Case Action

As the result of disclosures by the House lobby investigating committee last summer the House judiciary committee recommended Tuesday that the House pass resolutions censuring Representative James T. McDermott of Illinois for "acts of grave impropriety unbecoming the distinguished position he holds," and condemning the conduct of officers and agents of the National Association of Manufacturers for "lobbying."

The report names J. Philip Bird, John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers; James A. Emery, its counsel, and M. M. Mulhall as guilty of "improper and reprehensible lobby activities."

Prison Goods Measure

That the bill to prohibit interstate shipment of prison made goods would probably prevent state penitentiaries training convicts for useful work, was asserted to a Senate committee today

REPORT ON POTTERY SITUATION EXPECTED BY END OF MAY

Result of Investigation Into Effect of Tariff on Industry to Be Communication to Congress by Department of Commerce—Agents Now Making Inquiry Abroad

WASHINGTON—By the end of May the government expects the department of commerce will be ready to announce the completion of the investigation of the pottery situation in this country and in Europe and submit to Congress the detailed report of the 15 special agents who have been at work for a number of months under the direction of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

The investigation was begun because of assertions by American potters that the rates on pottery in the new tariff law were so low as to do great injury to their business by permitting the import of the more cheaply manufactured pottery of Europe.

After the American potters had submitted their case Congress decided that it would be well to ascertain all the facts and it therefore ordered the investigation that is now drawing toward a close.

Seven of the 15 experts have been devoting their time to a study of the pottery situation in Europe. At present they are in Great Britain inspecting the principal potteries of England but they expect to go to the continent next week where they will inquire into the pottery situation in Germany, France, Belgium, Holland and Austria.

The remaining eight specialists have been studying the pottery situation in the United States, for which purpose they have visited all the pottery centers, notably those of New Jersey and Ohio, where the American industry is most thriving. The American end of the work is about finished so far as the inspection of factories is concerned. What remains will be largely office work, such as the tabulation of statistics, evolution of averages and preparation of the text of the report.

The men who are at work in Europe are confining themselves largely to ascertaining how well founded are the charges of American potters, that raw material and wages are so low abroad as to make a lowering of tariff duties such as the Underwood law contains a menace to their industry. The specialists, here and in Europe, are under strict instructions from Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce to ascertain the facts and report them without bias or color. It is necessary that the cost of manufacture here and in Europe be ascertained before the government can know just what force there is in the contention of the potters.

When the potters first stated their case it was said by the tariff specialists of the Democratic party that the pottery rates were sufficiently high to prevent the American industry from being harmed, but the potters met this statement with so much detailed information as to cause Congress to order

by various witnesses. Warden Garden of the Connecticut penitentiary opposed the measure. President Gomers of the A. F. of L. favored giving penal institutions a year in which to terminate their contracts before putting the bill in force.

WILLIAMS HAS NO CANE CONTEST

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The faculty of Williams College issued its order officially abolishing the annual cane contest between the freshman and sophomore classes, and also the celebration on the night of the seventeenth, following the contest. The order was posted yesterday afternoon, but prior to that time the students were aware that the faculty had taken unfavorable action Monday. As a result, there was no celebration last night, the parade and exercises having been abolished with the contest.

PRESIDENT URGES INDIANA PRIMARY

WASHINGTON—Carrying letters from President Wilson and Secretary Bryan endorsing the movement for a statewide primary law in Indiana, Senator Kern is leaving the capital today to be permanent chairman of the Indiana Democratic convention which meets Thursday. The subject is expected to come up and be contested in the convention as Democratic leaders in the state have expressed themselves recently against a direct primary law.

SR. GOMEZ WINS BRAZIL'S ELECTION

WASHINGTON—Despatches from Rio de Janeiro announce the election of Wenceslao Braz Pereira Gomez, now vice-president of Brazil, to succeed President Fonseca, who, under the constitution, could not succeed himself.

LYNN HAS JULY 4 PLANS

LYNN, Mass.—Gov. David I. Walsh will be invited to speak in Lynn July 4. The Highland Improvement Association and Lynn Chamber of Commerce have formed committees to arrange for a celebration.

WATERWAYS ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA WOULD EXPAND

SAN FRANCISCO—A campaign for membership has been started by the Inland Waterways Association of California at the instance of the executive committee. The campaign is to be statewide.

Many members have been secured in this city, the Examiner reports, including the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, Board of Trade of San Francisco, California Fruit Canners Association, Northern California Wholesale Grocers Association and board of supervisors of San Francisco.

The reports of the executive secretary showed that organizations outside of San Francisco that have become members include:

The river regulation commission of Stockton, the Real Estate Agents Association of Sacramento, the Chamber of

Commerce of Marysville, the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, the Retail Merchants Association of Sacramento, the levee commission of Marysville, the Bogue Club of Women of Yuba City, the California National Bank of Sacramento, the Decker-Jewett Company Bank of Marysville, the Northern California Bank of Savings of Marysville, the Peoples Savings Bank of Sacramento, the Rideout Bank of Marysville and the Napa Chamber of Commerce.

Letters have been received announcing that the following boards of supervisors have elected county members of the association and have appropriated money to aid the work: Yolo county, Napa county, Yuba county, Shasta county, Los Angeles county, Tehama county. The supervisors of San Francisco have taken favorable action.

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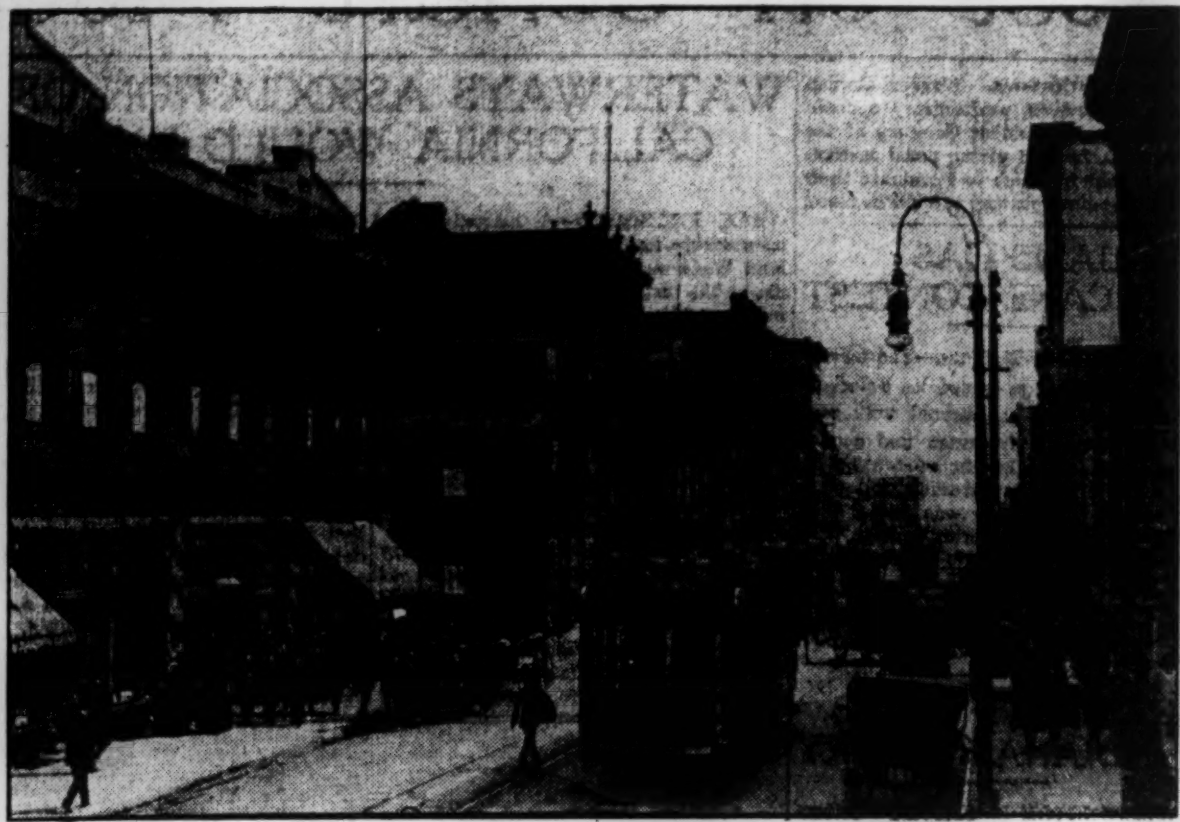
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CALGARY GIVES SCHOOLS BIG SUM



Looking through a busy section of Eighth avenue in Calgary

City That 10 Years Ago Was Plain Little Town and Now Is Place of 90,000, Spends \$1,000,000 in Year for Education

CULTURE HELD HIGHLY

CALGARY, Alta.—The sum of \$1,000,000 was spent by the school board of this city in a year for the maintenance and improvement of public education. An art gallery has been started in the public library and it is hoped to arrange soon for a permanent home to hold the city's art. Calgary has a symphony orchestra. Metropolitan opera is given here and the transcontinental dramatic companies include this city in their itineraries.

This is the largest commercial, industrial and railway center between Winnipeg and Vancouver and its record shows it has had the most notable growth of any city in Canada. Ten years ago Calgary was a plain little town nestled among the foothills, its only claim to fame being that it was the center of the ranching industry of the west. Today it is a metropolitan city with a population close to 90,000, according to the latest figures. It is the home of a hundred factories—flour mills, tanneries and packing plants—as well as being a city of fine streets and residences.

Calgary owes its growth in the first place to the good fortune which located it at the junction of what up to a few years ago, were the only three lines of railroad in Alberta. All traffic bound for any part of northern or southern Alberta paid tribute to this city for 20 years, giving it, even in the early days, an importance which neither its size nor commerce then seemed to warrant.

The townsite was platted out by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company nearly 30 years ago. When the time came in 1911, for the Canadian Pacific to decide on a location for its western car shops, one of the biggest plants of its kind in the world, Calgary was chosen.

When the president of the company, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, decided a few years ago to form a department of natural resources, which would manage and control the company's millions of acres of land in the prairie provinces and in British Columbia, as well as its coal mines and its water powers, the head office of this branch was located here, and a handsome stone building erected to house it.

The city has what is deemed a most desirable location, at an altitude of

over 3000 feet and in plain view of the Rocky mountains.

Calgary is the center of a rich agricultural district. Millions of acres of fertile lands lie to the north, east and south. To the east the Canadian Pacific is building an extensive irrigation system, while a land company is doing the same on a smaller scale. The commerce of a hundred good towns and villages in this territory has made a jobbing and wholesale center here and more than 1000 commercial travelers now have their headquarters in Calgary.

The district to the south and west yields minerals plentifully, and natural gas is brought 180 miles from Bow Island by its own pressure and sold to householders and manufacturers in Calgary. The coal fields of the Crow's Nest pass, where the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern railways, as well as numerous private companies, operate

mines, do most of their buying in this city.

To the north also are large coal fields, though they have not reached the same stage of development as those to the south. Some 40 miles southwest of Calgary two companies for 10 months have been drilling for oil, and natural gas in paying quantities has been struck.

The city has 30 public schools, with an attendance of 8700 last year. Of these 17 are modern stone school buildings, while the others are smaller cottage schools built rapidly to meet the growth of the suburban districts and are being replaced as quickly as possible by permanent buildings.

Calgary has several institutions of higher education, including a university and colleges. A law school has been started in connection with the university and the lectures are well attended.

COLUMBUS

Recently Reorganized, Commercial Institution Expected to Give City Period of Progress Beyond All Local Precedents

BUREAUS GET RESULTS

COLUMBUS, O.—Under the impetus given by the reorganized Chamber of Commerce, its present enrolment more than 1300 wide-awake men, Columbus has taken a new hold on its problems and entered upon a period of progress which promises to be the best yet. Enthusiasm for what the Chamber of Commerce already has accomplished and what it means to accomplish is running high. In the few months of its reorganized experience this body of progressive men has developed to such an extent that it is attracting the attention of all the citizens. Its efforts are so sincere and effective that several separate organizations are considering joining forces with the central body, and one such, the Manufacturers and Jobbers Association, has already taken this step.

A department for each branch of civic uplift is part of the present plan of the Chamber. These departments, forming as a whole the civic bureau, are to look after all matters pertaining to city government, such as education, fire protection, flood prevention, streets and sidewalks, the public library. The last named department, for example, has undertaken to help bring about the establishment of branch libraries. Through the efforts of

TRADE BODY IS ADVANCING



Chamber of Commerce building, opposite the capitol

the flood prevention committee the Chamber has just come to an arrangement with the West Side Board of Trade whereby every one is to help to protect the city from flood. As the result of active campaigning on the part of the streets and sidewalks committee, in cooperation with other organizations, the Chamber has succeeded in having the council pass an ordinance for paving several miles of High street with asphalt.

Department System

There are now 13 departments or committees listed under the civic bureau. And the civic bureau is but one of five bureaus in the present organization of the Chamber of Commerce. Three of these bureaus have been formed since the Chamber took its fresh start under the secretaryship of George W. Gillette; these are the publicity and membership bureau, headed by H. S. Warwick, secretary of the Rotary Club and formerly secretary of the Alumni Association of Ohio University; the traffic bureau, headed by F. H. Hyatt, who by long experience is considered an expert in railroad work; and the industrial bureau, headed by John A. Kelley, secretary of the Builders and Trades Exchange, and a former newspaper man. It is expected that one or two additional bureaus soon will be established.

Like the civic bureau these other departments, through their committees, already are getting results. The membership committee of the membership and publicity bureau, also termed the general bureau, has been holding weekly luncheons for some months and laying plans for effectively reaching within the year 700 or 800 prospective members. The publicity committee has made recommendations for a campaign in its line to end the first week in June, which if carried out should, it is claimed, add greatly to the prestige of Columbus not only in Ohio but throughout the United States.

A feature of the industrial bureau is

BROOKLAND IN WASHINGTON, D.C. HAS VERSATILE BROTHERHOOD

Men's Non-Partizan, Non-Sectarian Organization Encouraging Community Fellowship Has Horticultural Exhibit Yearly

DISCUSSIONS ARE HELD

BROOKLAND, WASHINGTON, D. C.

—The part of Washington known as Brookland, owing to university grounds, railroad yards and other areas is separated sufficiently from the city proper to give it a distinctive quality. It has, moreover, no very wealthy class, and no poor. Most of its residents are government officials and clerks, with some professional and business men. This makes it an especially homogeneous, democratic community.

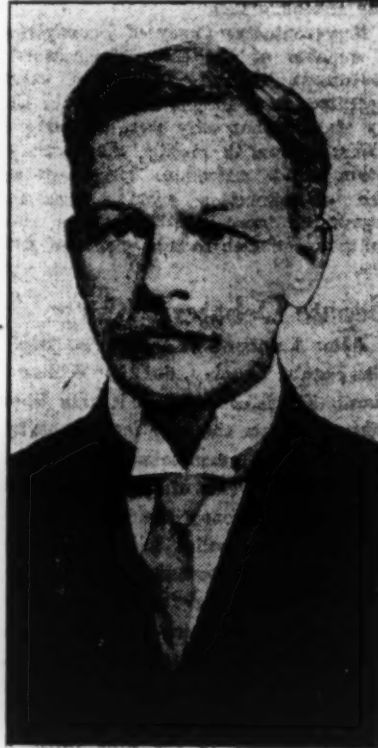
It is perhaps owing to these characteristics that it claims to have one of the most flourishing men's organizations in the United States. Six years ago the Rev. H. W. O. Millington, pastor of the Baptist church in the place, called the men of all denominations together at a dinner to listen to several earnest speeches, at the conclusion of which the Brookland Brotherhood was formed on a non-partizan, non-sectarian basis, for all-around betterment. This brotherhood has been peculiarly fortunate in the management devote hours and sometimes days to the success of the work. The membership has nearly reached the 200 mark. Visitors speak of the warm friendliness manifested at the meetings. A fellowship committee sees that acts of neighborliness are performed when needed.

Meetings are held monthly, often with a stereopticon lecture or an address as the main feature. On "gridiron night" wit and fun are given free vent. The meetings close with a buffet lunch, and twice a year a formal dinner is enjoyed.

The season closes with "ladies' night," held on Flag day in June. Perhaps the chief exploit of the organization is its annual fruit, flower and vegetable show. For two afternoons and evenings Lord Memorial hall, the home of the brotherhood, is thronged with friends and visitors from the city. The exhibits of dahlias and roses have been spoken of by a professor of botany

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PRESIDENT J. M. LONG

as superior to those at any state fair he ever saw. Yet these flowers and vegetables were raised by government clerks and other amateurs in their back yards in the time outside of office hours.

It has been said that perhaps the animus of the organization is best described by the lines from its brotherhood song:

"Our motto, good fellowship and friendly good cheer,
And help the other man in his pilgrimage here."

few telling sentences the paper puts before the Columbus organization an ideal as follows:

Ideal Voiced

"A Chamber of Commerce should be a clearing house of ideas for the advancement of the welfare of the community, which it represents—a melting pot in which the best thoughts, activities and ambitions of citizenship may be merged, and from which they may come forth as something definite, something concrete and something of value. It should be representative of the best citizenship. It should develop civic pride and loyalty by appealing to the individual and to his obligations to his community. It should bring about a wider acquaintance among its citizens, as well as among members through the medium of informal social gatherings, luncheons and banquets. It should emphasize the community of interests in which every citizen participates."

The Columbus Chamber of Commerce was first organized in 1888. It was again organized in 1898, and the third and successful attempt was made in 1872, since when it has been actively engaged in the upbuilding of the city. The chamber owns its home, the brownstone building directly opposite the capitol, which contains the auditorium used by the chamber and the public for meetings. As general secretary, Mr. Gillette, who came into the position with the reorganization of the chamber during the past year, succeeded John V. Bassell, who had been secretary for 15 years. Mr. Bassell is now manager of the Conventions and Publicity Association, an organization with which the chamber takes pleasure in cooperating.

This association's existence explains in some measure why Columbus continues to be known as one of the most popular convention cities in the United States. Last year the city averaged nearly a convention a day, state or national. It is the policy of the city never to increase hotel or store rates during a convention; in fact these rates are frequently lowered at such times.

Tribute to the enterprise of Columbus was paid in no uncertain language in a recent number of the Madison (Wis.) State Journal. "The business men of Columbus early decided," said the Journal, "that they were not merely going to live off of the business that was drawn to Columbus by the state's institutions. . . . Columbus merchants wanted the city and the country trade. They set out to get the trade not only of Franklin county but of the counties within a day's horseback ride of Franklin and they have built up that trade very successfully. Students may come and go, but the 2500 retail stores of Columbus continue to cater to the wants of the 3,000,000 people in central Ohio."

Improvements Gained

Columbus believes in light. Its main business thoroughfares are lighted through all dark hours by a system of "cluster lamps" attached to decorative posts. The city has two public service companies supplying current for light and power, one of which is owned and operated by the city, and both of which sell electric current for domestic use at 7 cents, for commercial lighting at 5 cents and for manufacturing at 2 cents per k. w. hour. The street railway cars are both large and of good quality, its service is regarded as gen-

"IMPERATOR"

MARCH 21

and regularly thereafter

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INTERESTING ITINERARY, INCLUDING MADEIRA GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES, GENOA

WHITE STAR LINE, 84 State Street, Boston

erally efficient, and the rate of fares is eight tickets for 25 cents. There has now been engaged a group of landscape artists and engineers of worldwide reputation to make the educational center of the state the municipal model of the state.

The principal building in Columbus is the state capitol, which stands in a 10-acre square at the intersection of High and Broad streets. It is built of gray limestone taken from one of the large quarries adjacent to the city. Other important structures are the United States government and judiciary buildings, the city hall, the county court house, the union station, the Board of Trade building and the Soldiers' memorial hall, which has a seating capacity of about 4500.

Growth Steady

Three miles north of the city is the Ohio State University, occupying a campus of over 100 acres and an adjoining farm of over 300 acres. Tuition is free in all its colleges except the college of law.

The present population of Columbus is 230,000, an increase of more than 100,000 in the last two decades. The citizens confidently look forward to a similar increase in the next 20 years, as well as to a marked advance in prosperity and in all lines of civic improvement. And in this advance, it is becoming generally conceded, the Chamber of Commerce is to play an active, effective part.

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ANDANIA - - April 11

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S. S. RHAEIA, May 9, 10 A.M.

FROM NEW YORK

TO—
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG

24Protoria, Mar. 19, 3 P. M.
Imperator, Mar. 21, 1 P. M.
America, Mar. 26, 10 A. M.
Pres. Grant, Mar. 29, 11 A. M.
25Pennsylvania, April 2, 3 P. M.
26Columbia, April 5, 3 P. M.
27Columbia, April 8, 3 P. M.
28Columbia, April 11, 3 P. M.
29Columbia, April 14, 3 P. M.
30Columbia, April 17, 3 P. M.
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100Columbia, Nov. 16, 3 P. M.

MEDITERRANEAN

MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES, GENOA

S. S. Hamburg, April 4, 3 P. M.
S. S. Molte, April 16, 3 P. M.
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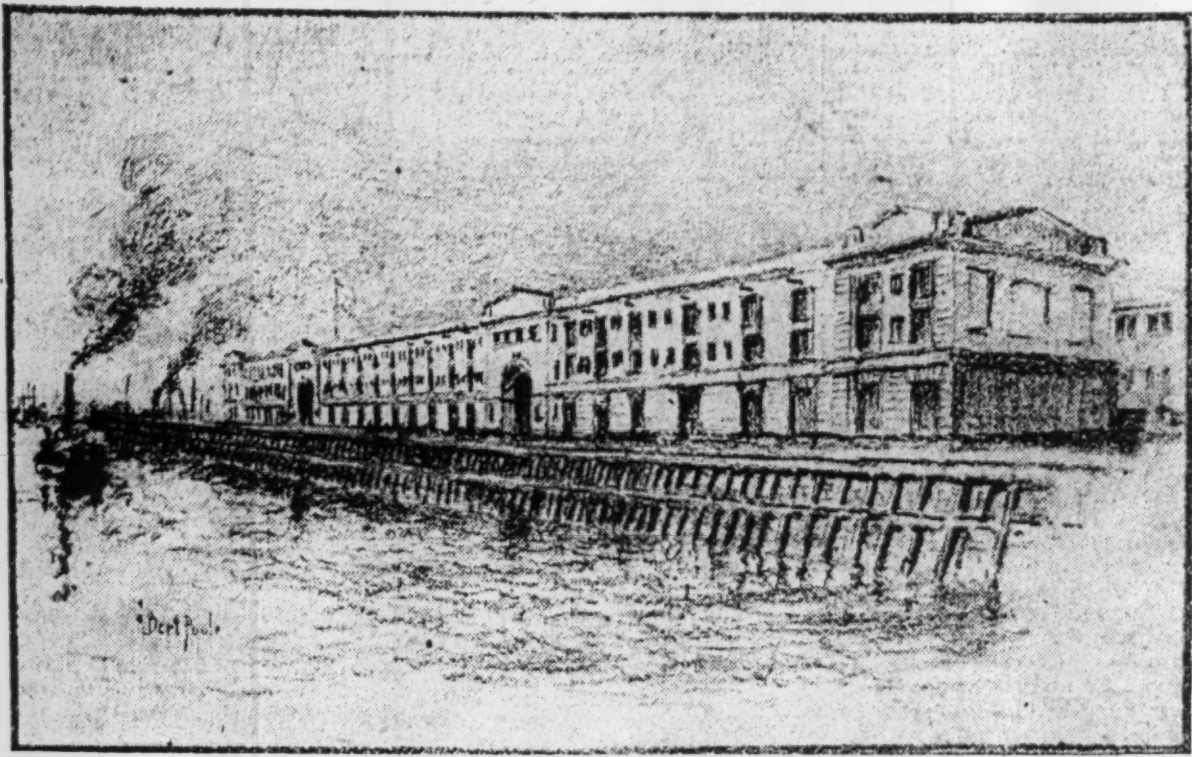
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Herald block, one of the modern structures in Canadian city

EXODUS FROM T WHARF IS BEGUN



(Drawn for the Monitor by Bert Poole)

New pier in South Boston to which fishermen are beginning to shift

HOW BROOKLINE STAYS A TOWN

Editorial on Example of the Largest Town Points to Its Application

Now that at least two towns in Massachusetts are seeking city charters, under the impression that they have outgrown the garments of town government, there is particular reason to observe how the one that has double their population continues the town form and appears to be content and well served. Boston ought to count among its educational exhibits the island within her bounds which is giving instruction to the rest of the world in adaptability of the town organization to large population and urban requirements. With 30,000 population and rising 5000 voters, its officials are the same as those of the smallest town in the old commonwealth and its town hall not large enough to hold more than a fifth of the voters. No legislative act has been required to make the government fit the larger use and the larger problems. The adaptation has been a local one and is no more than the good use of the democratic form as experience has directed.

Practically Brookline has a town council, without calling it so, and the referendum, without using the label. What she has any town may have and, in fact, a large share of the Massachusetts towns already have. It is the finance committee, which takes up the whole series of questions contained in the warrant for the town meeting, gives close study to the problems they present and comes to conclusions that are so sound and acceptable that the town meeting has little more to do than to accept its conclusions. The power rests in the meeting of the inhabitants to vote on the questions as it chooses. There is no more than the force of recommendation in the report of the committee except as it acquires force by the consent of the voters who ordinarily show their confidence by accepting it as it is given.

That Brookline can continue for all time in this fine showing of the elasticity of the town form of government may be questioned. There are frequent predictions that it has gone as far as it can and that a representative form of government will soon have to be adopted, that being the cover for saying that the city charter will have to be adopted. Brookline men do not share the view. They do not see that there is any increase of difficulty in the increase of numbers, and they hold that so long as there is the same interest in securing the right kind of men for the town offices the names and duties of the offices will not need to be changed. A city of Brookline in the midst of the city of Boston would be more an anomaly than the town which is surrounded by the city's territory. The change the future is likelier to bring is annexation to Boston, but any prediction to that effect will better be made outside Brookline than in the presence of any of its citizens.

RAILWAYS PLAN SPUR JUNCTION

LEOMINSTER, Mass.—Officials of the Fitchburg & Leominster Street Railway Company and the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company had a conference here Tuesday afternoon as to connecting their trolley freight lines with a view of starting business between Worcester, Greenfield and intermediate points at once. Superintendent Burgess said it was decided that the most feasible way was to apply for the privilege of building a spur track here to connect the lines.

TRANSFER OF COAL SHARES OPPOSED

BIDDEFORD, Me.—In probate court Tuesday, Joseph G. Thorpe of Cambridge, Mass., petitioned for a decree granting Ralph S. Bartlett of Boston, administrator of the estate of Sara C. Vaughn of Lebanon, to transfer 768 shares of Canadian Anthracite Coal Company upon a valuation of \$19,150, be annulled. He stated that as president of the anthracite company he would stand ready to pay \$38,000 within 30 days for the 768 shares of stock.

PAY LAW PROSECUTION STARTED

AUGUSTA, Me.—The first prosecution under the law compelling manufacturing concerns to pay their employees weekly was begun Tuesday against Fred M. Harvey, manager of the H. H. Harvey Manufacturing Company.

WESLEYAN FILLS NEW CHAIR

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wesleyan University has established a separate chair of astronomy. Prof. Frederick Slocum, now of the astronomy department of the University of Chicago, has been elected to the new professorship.

TABLET FOR PATRIOT PLANNED

Mrs. Ethel S. Bolton, regent of the Massachusetts D. R., proposes the placing of a tablet in Christ church (Old North) in honor of Daniel Malcolm, a pre-revolutionary patriot, said to be the first American to protest against British taxation and oppression.

FISHERMEN ARE MOVING TO NEW FISH PIER HOME

Preparations to evacuate the historic T wharf are being made daily by fishermen and dealers. Signs "To let" appear in many windows of stalls along Atlantic avenue. Restaurant and other store keepers nearby that cater to the fish dealers are preparing to shift to a location in South Boston.

Some of the dealers will send desks, files and furniture that they can get along without for a few days, to their new quarters the latter part of next week. From present indications the bulk of the work of removal will come Saturday, March 28. The usual business will probably be suspended entirely, as Saturday is only a half day, and the entire day devoted to getting located in their new stores.

The Boston Fish Bureau will probably be assigned the corner room on the third floor of the arbitration building, looking down the harbor. In anticipation of this, Secretary Frederick F. Dimick has had all his furniture revarnished.

UNEMPLOYED GET DOUBLE MEALS

Between 7 and 9 o'clock last night at 24 Avery street, 442 unemployed men were given food by the joint forces of the Ford hall town meetings, the Fabian Club and the Boston School of Social Science. Many men were allowed to have double meals.

PRESIDENTIAL BILL BLOCKED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Effort to bring the presidential primary bill from the Assembly judiciary committee Tuesday was defeated.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Those who have read the Rational Golf column of mine during the last two and a half years must have noticed how frequently the straight left arm at the top of the swing has been mentioned. I was a little surprised to find T. W. N. in the World of Golf making the statement that he never heard any one, even when giving lessons, say that the left arm should be straightened.

This has not been my experience, yet I must confess that I first noticed this special point in watching a lady play. It is true that she is one of the most famous golfers that ever lived, and until I remarked on it to her no one had ever mentioned the point to me. But Miss Rhona Adair told me that it was one of the most important things to be observed in a good golf swing, and I have always felt I owed her a debt of gratitude for the hint. I was going to give the names of a number of British players who do keep the left arm straight but when I come to think of it they are all plus men, and so cannot be counted among the ordinary golfers T. W. N. speaks of. I do remember L. J. Jenkins, one of the most brilliant of the younger amateurs, who is ranked at plus 4, making a remark which I did not consider particularly at the time, but if this idea is so seldom spoken of as we are assured, I should have thought more about it. He had not seen me play till then, and I was taking some practise swings before going to the first tee. He seemed to be watching what I was doing and then he turned and said: "Good! the straight left arm." I said: "Don't you use it?" He answered: "Of course," and making no further comment we went off to play. However, you may be interested in what T. W. N. has to say on this subject:

Many writers comment from time to time on the difference between amateur and professional styles of accomplishing various kinds of shots. It is often pointed out to us, with perfect truth, that the professional plays his irons more stiffly; that he can put stop on his shots by his methods of executing them and so on ad infinitum, but I have only once seen in print any remarks upon what I consider to be a most noticeable and important difference, and one that applies much more generally than many of the others, which, in my opinion, are frequently mere evidences of greater skill. Practically all professionals in their back swing keep a straight left arm, and practically all ordinary amateur players bend the elbow. By ordinary amateurs, I mean all those above scratch. To me

WHOLE STATE IS CLASSROOM OF UNIVERSITY

Kansas Institution Provides for Weekly Visit of Instructor to Any Town Where Six Take Same Correspondence Course

MORE STUDIES ADDED

LAWRENCE, Kan.—After making the state its campus, by the establishment of correspondence courses, the University of Kansas now is making the state its classroom, by providing weekly visits of university instructors to any community where six or more correspondence students are taking the same course of study. The instructor will conduct classes and will hold consultations with the students, says the Daily Kansan. Work of this sort is now being done in Topeka.

Fifty-seven new courses recently have been added to the work offered by the extension division of the university. Some of them are purely vocational, practical in their aim, and not carrying university credit. Others are the same as courses given in the university classroom, in substance and academic value.

Special courses in other schools are: For merchants, retail advertising, salesmanship and store management; for city engineers, a course on water purification; for registrars, physicians, a course in vital statistics, and for the general public a course in fire protection. The department of journalism offers, besides the courses in retail advertising, a course in printing and newspaper cost and a practical accounting system for printers. Even athletics are taught by mail. The department of physical education schedules work in the theory of physical education and courses in sports and games.

WOMENS CAMPAIGN ENDS IN VICTORY

SEA CLIFF, L. I.—Automobiles and carriages played an important part in the school election held here on Tuesday, at which Mrs. Minnie D. Van Nostrand, who was the candidate for trustee of the parents-teachers party and also of the Loyal League party, was elected. The total vote cast was 400. Of this number Mrs. Van Nostrand received 234 and Walter V. Travis 151. Of the number cast for Mrs. Van Nostrand 183 were by women.

MR. BRYAN TO MAKE HIS TRIP

WASHINGTON—Secretary Bryan, it is stated authoritatively, will not let postponement of the Pan-American conference interfere with the trip to South America which he is planning to make in the fall.

IN THE WANAMAKER AUDITORIUM AT 11 AND 3
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

The Paris Fashions

PRESENTING

Street Costumes

Afternoon and Evening Gowns

Inspired by Men's Dress—
Ancient, Modern and Military

Portraying the Greek Note
Inspired By the New Play Aphrodite

For Spring and Summer Nineteen Fourteen

Scene, Paris, with Paris Street Fashions

Tailored Suits

Tailored Suits Inspired

Inspired by

by Military Uniforms

Men's Modern Dress

Posed Opposite Men Wearing

the Garments from which the
Women's Clothes were Inspired

Costume Flic. By Paul Poiret.
Costume Ottoman.
Costume Perruche. By Paul Poiret.

The Cutaway. By Jeanne Lanvin.
The Prince Albert. By Jeanne Lanvin.
Costume Coach. By Paul Poiret.
Costume Urbaine. By Paul Poiret.
Indian Dress. By Paul Poiret.

Tailored Suits Inspired
by Peasant Dress
Costume Cinema. By Paul Poiret.
Dress Zizi. By Paul Poiret.
Coaching Cape of 1830. Paul Poiret.
Dress Nothing. By Paul Poiret.

Scene, Athens—Afternoon and Evening Gowns

This Week in Paris—First Presentation of Aphrodite

This Week in New York—First Presentation of Greek Fashions

This Spring when we visited Paris we found the Greek influence in the models shown by several designers even before we inspected the collection of Poiret. At Poiret's we were shown the original costumes for Aphrodite, and from these M. Poiret designed and adapted dresses which will be shown, along with the other Grecian gowns, in the Auditorium.

The return to the natural figure and to the classic, not only in dress, but in home adornment, is unmistakable. The Greek influence is here.

Gowns and wraps with the Greek note. By Callot, by Premet, by Bechoff-David, by Cheruit, by Paul Poiret.

Aphrodite gowns by Paul Poiret and other Paris gowns and wraps from Doucet, Worth, Beer, Premet, Cheruit, Jeanne Lanvin and others. Millinery, by Marcelle Demay and Maison Wanamaker.

The Greek costumes will be posed in a scene in Athens and will have as a prelude Greek dances by Mlle. Rubino Bartalo, appearing by special arrangement with her teacher, Mme. Tersa Cerutti,—with interpretative Greek music.

Our past experience shows that during these fashion presentations the capacity of the Auditorium is greatly exceeded in the afternoon. To be sure of a seat come, if possible, to the morning presentation, which, for convenience, is made as late as 11 o'clock.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth Street, New York

PRODUCERS MILK PRICE WILL BE CHANGED APRIL 1

Summer prices for milk to go into effect April 1 will be announced Friday as determined at a meeting of the directors of the New England Milk Producers Association held in the American house yesterday afternoon.

Local branches of the organization which have been organized during the year now number 40 and control a big portion of the milk output of New England. The meeting yesterday was to arrange an increase to the producer over the price paid by contractors last year, which was 31 cents for an 8½-quart can. Secretary Richard Pattee said that the increase in the cost of producing necessitated an increase in the price paid the producer.

MR. PHILLIPS IN OFFICE

WASHINGTON—William Phillips, former member of the state department staff and the diplomatic service, took office Tuesday as third assistant secretary of state. He succeeds Dudley Field Malone.

CLUB TEAMS IN FINAL EFFORTS

Beginning this morning the 10 teams conducting a 10-day campaign to raise \$150,000 to furnish a new home for the Boston City Club opened a determined canvas. Yesterday collections of \$9150 were reported bringing the total to \$76,550.

Duntley

Pneumatic Sweeper

Buy this Sweeper

and save yourself from sweeping drudgery. The suction nozzle and rotating brush get all dirt and lint in one operation. Quickly taken apart and cleaned. No electricity or motive power. It acts just like a big vacuum cleaner, but costs little more than a common carpet sweeper. Write us for name of distributor in your community.

Sell this Sweeper

as our agent and make a comfortable salary. Housekeepers are acquainted with the Duntley through our advertising. All you have to do is make a demonstration, tell them the low price and they will buy. You could probably sell two or three dozen in your own neighborhood in spare time, without half trying. Send now for our generous offer to agents.

Duntley Pneumatic Sweeper Co.

3501 South State St., Chicago, Ill.

Originators of combination Pneumatic Sweepers. Ask us about the "Pneumatic Wrinkle," the latest thing in sweepers.

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF SCANDINAVIANS FORMED AT FARGO

FARGO, N. D.—To look after the interests of Scandinavian visitors to Fargo and Scandinavian meetings held in this city exclusively, the Norwegian business men here have formed a sort of Scandinavian commercial club which will work in harmony with the Fargo Commercial Club in bringing these gatherings to the city for their conveniences.

A meeting of the Norwegian business men of the city, held at the Scandinavian American bank, took preliminary steps toward perfecting such an organization. A committee on rules and regulations governing the club was appointed, consisting of H. J. Hagen, J. G. Halland and Peer Myrvold.

Another committee was named to assist the several committees named by the various Norwegian societies of the city which will have in charge the celebration of May 17, the anniversary of Norway's independence. This committee comprises Dr. H. O. Fjelde, J. G. Halland and N. G. Egge.

VOGUE PATTERNS

Now On Sale in Boston

If you want to be perfectly gowned for the coming season call now and inspect the three hundred Vogue pattern designs on exhibition at 146 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

With these exclusive Paris models to choose from you will select your new gowns from the best styles produced this year. Vogue patterns for 1914 include gowns, tailor mades, morning frocks, evening gowns, wraps, blouses, accessories, lingerie and children's clothes. Call today at

146 Tremont St.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 24, AT 2:30

FRITZ KREISLER

Last Boston Recital This Season

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Now.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

Last Two Weeks of the Season

TONIGHT, 7:45 to 11. ONLY TIME THIS SEASON. MANON. Jeanne Dufau, Muratore, Danges, Wronsky. Condi. Strony.
FRI. 8 to 10:30. ONLY APPEARANCE OF FELICE LYNE. RIGOLETTO. Lyne, Gay, Anstio, LaBrie, Cond. Morazzoni.
SAT. 1:45 to 5. TOSCA. Weingartner, Marcoux, Zentaglio. Cond. Weingartner. Followed by COPPELIA. Act I. Gailik, Caldwell, Cecchetti. Cond. Dubois.
SAT. 8 to 11. SAMSON AND DALILA. Gay, LaBrie, Danges, Wronsky, Ludlar. Cond. Fourton. Pop. Prices, 50c to \$2.50. Box Seats, \$5.
SUN. 8 to 10. WEINGARTNER-KUBELIK CONCERT. Mme. Weingartner, Jan Kubelik, Felix Weingartner. Orch. of 75. Prices 50c to \$2. Box Seats \$2.50.

MON. 7:45 to 11:15. LAST TIME THIS SEASON. LOUISE. Berita, Gay, Sharlow, Zentaglio, Marcoux. Cond. Weingartner. Talking Box Office, 9 to 6. Sundays (for concert tickets only) 2 to 9. Box, prices \$1.50 to \$5. Downtown Office, Steiner's, 162 Boylston. Mason and Hamlin Pianos Used.

WASHINGTON

SEVEN-DAY

Personally-Conducted Tours

March 27, April 10, 24 and May 8

Round-Trip Rate from Boston \$26.50

(21.50 for Tour of April 24)

(23.00 for Tour of May 8)

Stop-over at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York returning

For detailed information apply to Rodney Macdonough, New England Passenger Agent, No. 5 Bromfield Street, Corner Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Pennsylvania R. R.

SYMPHONY HALL

Thursday, March 19, at 8:15

ONLY BOSTON LECTURE BY

Commander

EVANS

The Second in Command of the

Scott Expedition

Telling of

CAPT. SCOTT'S

Discovery of the South Pole

With unparalleled moving and still pictures

Reserved Seats \$5c to \$1.50, at the Hall

SYMPHONY HALL

Traveltalks

Color Views

Nation Pictures

FRIDAY, EYE

SATURDAY, EYE

ROME

Tickets \$5c, \$1c, 50c. 25c Seats Day of Lecture

JORDAN HALL

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, AT 8:15

Joint Recital

GERTRUDE

ETHEL DAMON

Marshall Clark

Violin

Piano

Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Symphony Hall

Study of Boston Transit System Urged

(Continued from page one)

amendment of the company's charter which will relieve it from some of its present obligations."

Regarding the demand of the Hyde Park residents for a 5-cent fare to Boston and the elevated system, the report says:

General Remedy Needed

"The commission is fully aware of the serious importance of this matter to Hyde Park, as the existing situation tends to check the development of that section of Boston as compared with adjacent districts now having the privileges of a 5-cent fare. The present situation is unjust and cannot be expected to endure. The inequalities of the existing system are, however, not confined to Hyde Park but extend to every part of the metropolitan district where a dual street railway service now exists. On no theory of justice or equity can the commission single out one community for especially favored treatment. As the complaint is general, the remedy must also be general and one that will be just and equitable in its application to all parts of the metropolitan district."

With regard to overcrowding of cars the report says, in part:

"The proposal has frequently been made that a limit should be placed upon the number of persons who are permitted to stand on street railway cars. If any regulations of this kind are to be made effective some legislation seems necessary in order to give the officials of the company authority to exclude from the cars passengers who may persist in their attempt to board a car after it already has its full complement of standing passengers."

"So far as present conditions are susceptible of improvement ample authority is vested in the public service commission to deal with them. This joint commission, therefore, makes no recommendation in regard to overcrowding and other operating conditions."

TECH PRIZES FOR DESIGN GIVEN OUT

Winners of the drawing competition for the advanced, third and fourth year students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were announced this morning. The advanced problem prize drawing of "a conservatory of music for a city of importance" was won by L. C. Rosenberg, of Portland, Ore. W. W. Harrows of Brookline won first mention and H. C. Goeth of Austin, Texas, second mention.

The senior prize design for "a library for a city of size" was won by F. S. Wheatley of Salem. Junior problem winners were E. R. Goodell of Montclair, N. J., a subway entrance with an advertising tower, W. G. Sprague of Boston, design of "a railroad station for a small city."

CANDIDATES HOLD SEVERAL RALLIES

Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan, candidate for Congress from the twelfth district, will continue his campaign tonight with several rallies, beginning at the Hugh O'Brien school.

Noon rallies will be held by candidate Senator Redmond P. Fitzgerald in several sections of the district and by candidate Edward F. Burke at A street, South Boston, and one on Broadway. Tonight Senator Fitzgerald will tour wards 20 and 24, holding in all 12 open-air rallies.

SAMUEL L. POWERS DECLINES TO RUN

Samuel L. Powers of Newton today said that after considering the demands of his business and private affairs he has decided not to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the thirteenth district. The district is now represented by Congressman John J. Mitchell of Marlboro, a Democrat.

As Newton is one of the larger places in the district, Republicans of that city are expected to put forward a candidate. Some have urged that one of the Newton members of the Legislature, Representatives Ellis, Bothfield and White, be asked to consider the candidacy.

SUBMARINE K-5 REFLAGGED

QUINCY, Mass.—On the high tide the submarine K-5, launched from the Fore River works Tuesday afternoon, was reflagged today by tugs. On leaving the ways the craft attained so much speed that it floated across the channel and stuck.

WESTINGHOUSE ESTATE \$35,000,000
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Forty per cent of the entire estate, said to total \$35,000,000, together with two thirds of certain stocks, to his widow, and one third of the entire estate to his son, were chief bequests of the will of George Westinghouse, inventor.

COMMITTEEMEN QUIT CONTEST

CONCORD, Mass.—Thomas Hollis and Wilfrid Wheeler, who were not renominated, have decided to make no further contest for school committee. Stedman Ruttrick and Russell Robb will be candidates for the board on nomination papers.

SCHOOLS' COST ESTIMATED

BEDFORD, Mass.—Official school estimates are that it will cost \$8524 to conduct the public schools during the coming year.

MR. BOWLES BACKS DEKNIGHT STORY IN INQUIRY ON LOBBY

He Admits He Paid Agent Retainer for Attempt to Change Canal Bill for Railroads

WASHINGTON—Admission that he had paid Clarence W. DeKnight, alleged lobbyist, a retainer of \$1000 and promised him a \$4000 contingent fee if he succeeded in having the provision forbidding use of the Panama canal by railroad owned ships stricken from the Panama canal bill, was made to the Senate lobby committee today by Francis T. Bowles, president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation of Massachusetts.

Mr. Bowles said he accepted Mr. DeKnight's proposition. He filed with the committee his letter so advising Mr. DeKnight. Later Mr. DeKnight advised Mr. Bowles that he would probably be unable to prevent passage of the clause by the House, but that he might keep the majority down to a minimum, so that if the Senate took a decided stand against it, the House might recede in conference.

After lengthy examination, Mr. Bowles admitted that he had employed Mr. DeKnight prior to the Panama canal bill's pendency in Congress. This employment was in connection with a rivers and harbors bill.

The witness denied resigning from the navy because of charges against him. "Had you any connection with Charles M. Schwab?" asked Senator Overman.

"There were some newspaper stories," Mr. Bowles said.

"Were you employed by the so-called 'shipbuilding trust' to make an appraisal of the various shipyards and while you were in the navy?" he was asked.

"Yes, but I got permission to do so."

HEARING ON STATE INSTITUTIONS IS NOW POSTPONED

Because representatives of some of the state institutions were not ready to present their case and because John N. Cole, chairman of the state commission on economy and efficiency, was not prepared to present specific charges against these institutions, the hearing before the joint legislative committee on ways and means today was postponed by Senator Ward, chairman. The subject for consideration was the Governor's message on consolidation of certain state boards and the economy commission's report on institutions under their supervision.

The postponement came immediately after a discussion between Senator Ward and Mr. Cole, relative to charges that the committee was opposed to the Governor and the economy commission.

Mr. Cole objected to proceeding with the hearing until the members of the committee had considered thoroughly the material already presented to the commission.

Senator Ward replied that he wished to be entirely frank. There was no way of "stacking" the committee unless one could influence or dictate the appointment of the committee in the first place.

NATIONAL SCHOOL IS DISAPPROVED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Lane has written the House education committee expressing disapproval of the pending bill to establish a national university in the capital. The subject was discussed at Tuesday's cabinet meeting and the President's official family took Secretary Lane's view. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley appeared before the committee Tuesday favoring the bill.

AMERICAN HAGUE MEMBER RENAMED

WASHINGTON—President Wilson has reappointed Oscar S. Straus of New York as a member of the permanent Hague tribunal for a term of six years. This is the third similar appointment to that tribunal that Mr. Straus has received.

INCOME RETURNS TO BE SECRET

WASHINGTON—In a letter from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to Commissioner Osborn Tuesday night, warning was issued to all collectors of internal revenue that income tax returns are "inviolably confidential," that disclosure of the returns is in violation of the law, and the slightest infraction will be punished.

NEWARK DISTRICT METHODISTS MEET

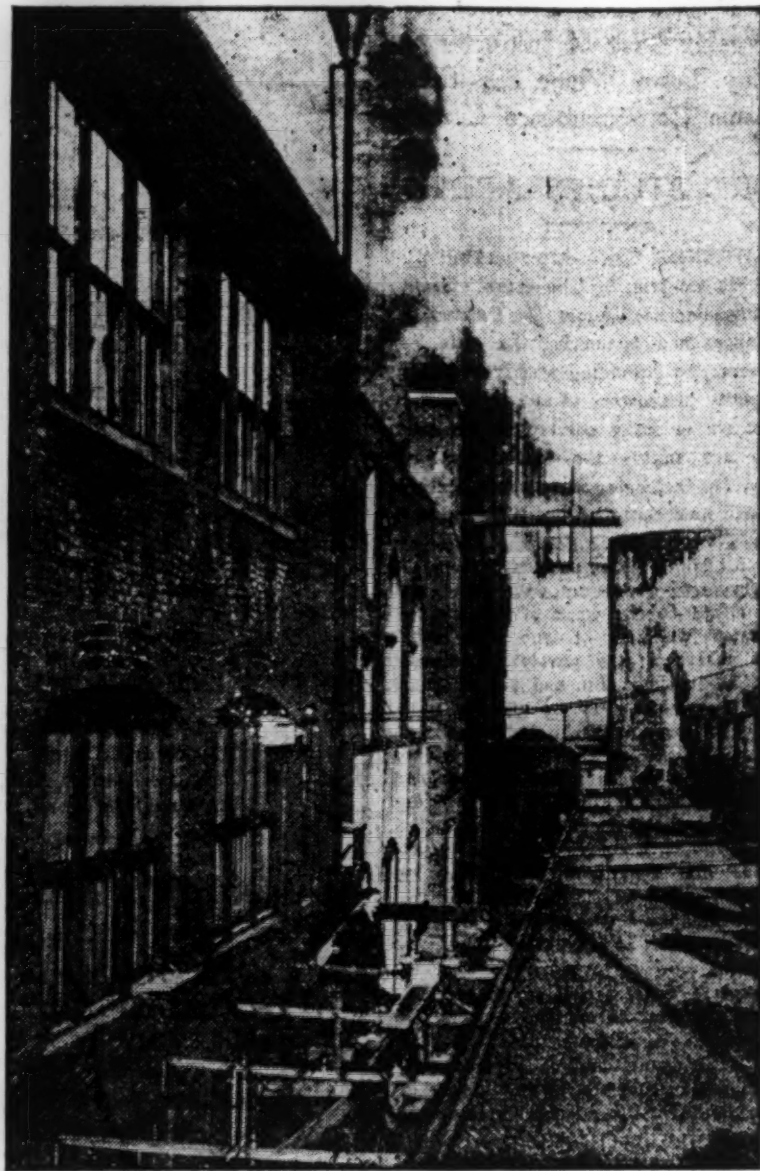
NEWARK, N. J.—The fifty-ninth annual conference of the Newark district of the Methodist Episcopal church opened today in Halsey Street church. It will close Monday.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Newark district presided. It is the first time in the history of the conference that the same bishop has presided over two successive sessions.

NORTH END TO HEAR GRANGER

Charles M. Gardner, pastor of the state grange will give a lecture on farming at the North End branch of the Boston Public library tonight at 7.30.

EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRICITY BEING MADE AT TECHNOLOGY



Instructor at work on portion of experimental transmission line

Observations on several experimental lines in "skin effect," which is the crowding of electrical current in the case of high frequency transmission to the outer layers of wire, are under way by the research division of the electrical engineering department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Results from these will have a bearing on third rail transmission for electric railways, power and telephone service and heating apparatus.

The work at the present time is under the direction of Prof. Harold Pender, director of the research division. The thesis of F. H. Achar and H. E. Randall, Jr., Technology graduates in 1913, was an experimental investigation of this very interesting subject. When a direct current of electricity flows along a conducting wire the current is distributed uniformly over the section of the wire, but in the similar case of an alternating current there is a crowding of the current into the surface layers of the wire with the consequent diminishing of the current in the center filaments.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

READING

The selectmen have appointed, by unanimous votes, Edward H. Crowe as superintendent of streets and L. H. Demming as superintendent of the town farm.

Mrs. Bessie R. Buxton will give a lecture on Ireland at tomorrow afternoon's meeting of the Upland Woman's Club of North Reading. Miss Mollie G. Ward will sing.

CONCORD

The members of the Stow Grange Dramatic Club will present "The Spy of Gettysburg," a play, in Association hall, Concord Junction, tomorrow evening, under the auspices of Concord lodge, I. O. O. F.

Ministrels will be given in Association hall at the junction, Wednesday evening, March 25, by Concord grange.

MEDFORD

A committee, of which William E. Rice is chairman, has been appointed to raise funds for bowling alleys at the clubhouse in the Hillside district.

Preparations are under way for the re-establishment of the Medford high school congress.

BROOKLINE

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society, which was to be held tonight, has been postponed on account of the town meeting until next Wednesday night.

STONEHAM

The East Middlesex circuit Epworth League cabinet is making plans for a meeting of the organization of the district, to be held in the Winchester M. E. church, March 30.

D. A. R. ASKED TO AID PEACE PLAN

Observance of the centenary of peace between the United States and Great Britain by the appointment of committees in all towns of revolutionary fame, such as Cambridge, Lexington and Concord, was recommended by Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, at the meeting of the Hannah Winthrop chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held at the Colonial Club, Cambridge, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Tryon said that all patriotic societies should enlarge the scope of their civic work by encouraging a popular interest in peace and arbitration.

MELROSE INQUIRERS NAMED

For the purpose of inquiring into the operating expenses of all of the city departments in Melrose President Frederick T. Peabody of the Melrose board of aldermen has appointed a special committee.

MALDEN'S JUNIOR BOARD OF TRADE NAMES DIRECTORS

Next Step of Pupils' Commercial Organization Will Be Election of Its Officers

Malden's Junior Board of Trade, composed of pupils of the Malden high school, has elected its directors and the next step will be the organization of the directors with the election of a president, five vice-presidents, one in charge of each of the five departments, and the appointments of the department members, a dozen members to each department. It is probable that this organization will take place Friday afternoon at the close of the regular school session.

Directors were elected by the organization yesterday afternoon with the 270 or more members voting by the Australian ballot system. It was necessary for each candidate for a directorship to take out nomination papers, secure at least 20 signatures, and file the papers with a committee of pupils assisted by members of the faculty. The candidates then had their names placed on the ballots and the voting commenced.

COMMITTEES FILE REPORTS IN THE HOUSE

Several Petitions Withdrawn on Leave Including That Asking for Dorchester Bay Deepening

Petitions and committee reports have been filed in the House as follows:

Petition of Representative Niland to the plan she is trying to work out. But difficult problems, both of the school budget and the class schedule remain to be solved before the project can be put into practical operation.

She declares, however, that home study under modern city conditions is becoming so nearly impossible that some way to provide for nearly all the school work in the classrooms must be devised if the efficiency of present day education is to be kept up to the mark.

In the lighter work of grade schools the study time required by the pupils has all been provided in large part within school hours for many years.

In the high schools, although the

ways and means, reported that bill to authorize the metropolitan water and sewerage board to extend the outfall sewer at Deer Island ought to pass.

Public service, reported bill to provide that no petition for increase in compensation of state officers shall be submitted to the General Court unless accompanied by a report of the commission on economy and efficiency.

M'MORROW BILL FOR BALLOT IS CHANGED IN PART

Voter to Be Given All Ballots and Make His Selection by Himself

After changing his bill in one particular to meet the wishes of the majority of the committee on election laws, Representative McMorro of Boston today filed with the clerk of the House the favorable report of this committee on the so-called McMorro bill to abolish party enrollment.

As amended the bill provides that each political party participating at a primary election shall have the names of its candidates printed on a separate ballot of white paper; that every voter shall be handed a ballot for each of the parties, these ballots being fastened together at the top; that the voter shall separate the ballot of the party whose candidates he favors from the other ballots, mark his cross on this ballot alone and then deposit it in the ballot box.

The ballots not used are to be deposited in a separate special ballot box marked "blanks."

As originally drafted the McMorro bill provided for the names of all candidates being printed at a single ballot, the candidates after each party being grouped in a column by themselves and the voter required to confine his cross to a single column.

AGREEMENT NEAR IN THE COAL MINE CASE IS REPORT

CHICAGO—The joint conference of mine operators and representatives of 400,000 bituminous coal miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois resumed its sessions here this afternoon with both sides optimistic and confident that an agreement would be reached and a strike averted.

No formal session was held in the forenoon, but operators' and miners' officials informally canvassed the situation.

SOCIAL CONFERENCE PLANNED

Social workers of Cambridge, Boston and Harvard University will unite in holding a conference of constructive criticism this evening in the Phillips Brooks house, Harvard. This will be attended by students and professors interested in social problems.

PIERCE-ARROW

WORM DRIVEN

Two and Five Ton Trucks

Are adapted to every need, from the hauling of machinery and supplies in the oil fields of Southern California to wool and milk in Boston; from municipal dump work in Seattle to ice carrying in Jacksonville; from farm products at Geneva, New York, to mining products at Victor, Colo.; from delicate machinery in Dayton, Ohio, and Brooklyn, N. Y. to sand, coal and safes in Buffalo.

Pierce-Arrow trucks are built with the same care as the famous Pierce-Arrow cars.

See them at Spaces 15, 16, 19 and 20 at the Truck Show

THE J. W. MAGUIRE CO.

745 Boylston St., Boston

SUBSTITUTE FOR HOME STUDY PLANNED FOR CHICAGO PUPILS

CHICAGO—To relieve public school children of home work is a plan being worked out now by Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of Chicago schools.

Mrs. Young says that intensive, or supervised, classroom study is the keynote to the plan she is trying to work out. But difficult problems, both of the school budget and the class schedule remain to be solved before the project can be put into practical operation.

She declares, however, that home study under modern city conditions is becoming so nearly impossible that some way to provide for nearly all the school work in the classrooms must be devised if the efficiency of present day education is to be kept up to the mark.

In the lighter work of grade schools the study time required by the pupils has all been provided in large part within school hours for many years.

In the high schools, although the

amount of outside study has been cut down under Mrs. Young's direction, its total elimination will be little short of revolutionary.

Her plan will require more teaching work. It will make necessary a school day of from six to seven hours, and it will mean that one fourth of the time in schools will be devoted to study periods under the guidance of the teachers.

Under her plan the cost of instruction in the high schools will be largely increased, the estimate being an addition of about 10 per cent in teachers' salaries. Mrs. Young is now wrestling with that problem, working with accounting experts of the board of education in the effort to arrange the financial details.

For nearly a month she has been holding daily conferences with superintendents, supervisors and teachers to make a mutually satisfactory program by which the study time will be doubled.

SIGN OF PROGRESS SEEN IN HONEST ADVERTISEMENTS

Albert E. Lyons Tells Women's Publicity Club That Standard of Business Ethics Improves

That honest advertising is one of the most noticeable signs of progress was the statement made by Albert E. Lyons of Worcester in his address at the luncheon of the Boston Women's Publicity Club at the Hotel Thorndike yesterday. He said business men were beginning to learn that it paid to be honest and that the belief that there is a difference between commercial and individual honesty is gradually disappearing.

Women have a great opportunity, he said, to stimulate a stronger sense of justice all along the line for a woman as a rule is unbiased in her decision for truth, when a man's first thought is "How will it affect my business?" The Boston Women's City Club may be a tremendous influence on the side of civil justice and uplift, he said.

PRESIDENT TALKS CURRENCY PLANS WITH MR. M'ADOO

WASHINGTON—For more than an hour today the operation of the federal reserve law and the lines to be fixed for establishment of reserve districts were considered by President Wilson. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo explained the work of the organization board.

The secretary said that the details of organization could not be completed much before the early part of next month. He also discussed with the President the operation of the income tax law. It is understood that he told the President that preliminary reports indicate that as a revenue producer the law exceeds expectations.

DEPOSITORS OF SIEGEL BANK APPEAL TO STATE

NEW YORK—Frederic R. Coudert, counsel for the Siegel bank depositors, has written a letter to Governor Glynn containing a plea to have the state, through the attorney-general, conduct all legal proceedings on behalf of the depositors without expense to them.

Mr. Coudert wrote that unless some protection is afforded to the depositors the small amount which may ultimately be distributed among them will be greatly decreased by expenses, such as lawyers' and accountants' charges.

POSTMASTERS ARE NAMED TO SENATE

WASHINGTON — President Wilson sent these nominations of postmasters to the Senate Tuesday: Elmer, N. J., Charles H. Hitchner; Florence, N. J., Thomas F. Watson; Palmyra, N. J., William H. Cook; Bound Brook, N. J., Joseph V. D. Field; Mahwah, N. J., Walter D. Finch; Montrose, Col., A. F. Reeves; Carbondale, Ill., James L. Parks; Macomb, Ill., J. Ross Mickey; Urbana, Ill., Charles M. Webber; Michigan City, Ind., Henry F. Schaal; Wabash, Ind., Cornelius Lumaree; Havre De Grace, Md., Henry C. Lawdos; Laurel, Md., Michael J. Tighe; Lansing, Mich., Harris E. Thomas; Marquette, Mich., F. S. Byrne; Saginaw, Mich., Charles E. Low; Duluth, Minn., Wm. E. McEwen; Far Rockaway, N. Y., William J. McKay; Zanesville, O., J. R. Alexander.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON EXHIBITION

With all the latest types of commercial vehicles represented, the Boston motor vehicle show is holding its first full day of exhibiting in Mechanics building. The show opened Tuesday night, and many of the leading business men of the city attended and seemed to take a keen interest in the new models which are being offered this season.

That the motor vehicle has come to play an important part in the business world is now acknowledged, and manufacturers and dealers alike are studying the latest ways of merchandise, transportation, with a view to cheapening the cost and increasing the efficiency.

WELLESLEY PLANS TO REBUILD HALL

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Trustees of Wellesley College are to meet this afternoon to consider rebuilding College hall which was destroyed practically by fire yesterday with a loss of almost \$1,000,000. The structure was the oldest on the campus. It is thought that the \$1,000,000 endowment fund which the alumnae are raising may be used to rebuild or another fund started.

When the fire originated in one of the wings of the hall the 350 occupants, 250 of them undergraduates, marched out. The college is closed until April 7.

The insurance on College hall was \$470,000. Insurance on its contents amounted to \$130,000 more.

OUTLAY TO BE DECIDED

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Voters are expected to turn out in large numbers tonight at the adjourned meeting of the sixty-second annual town meeting. It is estimated that if all appropriations are passed the tax rate will jump from \$16.40 to \$17.50.

RADCLIFFE GLEE, MANDOLIN CLUBS READY FOR CONCERT

Annual Radcliffe Glee and Mandolin Club concert will be given this evening in the Agassiz House theater at Radcliffe, under the direction of Elaine Jones, '14, leader of the Glee Club, and Marion Thatcher, '15, leader of the Mandolin Club.

The clubs will be assisted by Miss Erdine Cowlishaw, reader, and Mr. Wyman Miller, '15, of Harvard, cellist, and will render the following program: By the Glee Club, "The Mandolin" by Debussy; "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes" by E. Nevin; violin obligato by Margaret Minshall, '16; "The Woodpecker" by E. Nevin; "By Moonlight" by Max Spicker; "October," by Mack; by the Mandolin Club, "Flourie" (waltz); Sextette from "Lucia di Lammermoor"; "Venetian Romance"; "Intermezzo"; "Kniawick" (Polish Dance). The entertainment will close with the singing of the Radcliffe hymn by the Glee Club, accompanied by the Mandolin Club.

The membership of the clubs taking part is as follows: Glee club—first soprano, Elaine Jones '14 (leader), Marie Johnston '14, Marion Hunt '14, Grace Wardwell '17, Mary Morris '14, Lucile Coburn '17, Gladys Day '15, Dorothy Sands '15; second soprano, Helen Bingham '14, Sibyl Bingham '16, Barbara Loughton '15, Helen Hastings '16, Esther Bacon '15, Elizabeth Witter '17, Elizabeth Sabier '17; first alto, Ethel Borden '14, Charlotte Porter '14, Margaret Minshall '16, Mildred Clark '14; second alto, Dorothy Tewksbury '14, Frederica Gilbert '14, Florence Armstrong '14, Mildred Corson '14; accompanist, Winifred Moore '15. Mandolin club—first mandolins, Marion Thatcher '15 (leader), Violet Pike '16, Jennie Cove '15, Ruth McCarthy '15, Lora Standish '15; second

mandolins, Abbie Tuller '15, Elizabeth Allen '17, Alice Graustein '17, Hester Newhall '16, Marion Williams '17, Gertrude Bush '16; violins, Margaret Min-



MISS ELAINE JONES
Leader Radcliffe Glee Club

shall '16, Miriam Herron '17, Blodwen Williams '16; guitars, Eleanor Stabler '14, Helen Munroe '14, Helen Donahue '16; Cellos, Jennie May Collier '14, Mary Hemenway '16; piano, Ruth Emerson '17.

SCHEDULE FOR RUTGERS ELEVEN IS HARDEST YET

NEW YORK—The Rutgers football management announces next season's schedule, and it is the most difficult one the college has yet had to face, including such opponents as Princeton, Army, Syracuse, Tufts, Muhlenberg, N. Y. U., Stevens, and R. P. I. Syracuse, Tufts and Muhlenberg are colleges relations with which are new to Rutgers.

Wesleyan and Trinity, both of which were on last year's schedule, have been dropped. The former college, having too many hard contests to play and wishing to lighten their season's effort, refused to play Rutgers this year. Trinity could not arrange a satisfactory date. It is probable that a ninth game will be arranged for later, on an open date.

Only two home games have been scheduled. Four others, however, are to take place so near to New Brunswick that they may be considered as local contests. The schedule:

Sept. 26, Princeton at Princeton, N. J.
Oct. 3, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at New Brunswick, N. J.; 10, Army at West Point, N. Y.; 17, Muhlenberg at New Brunswick, N. J.; 24, Tufts at Newark, N. J.

Nov. 7, Syracuse at Syracuse, N. Y.; 21, Stevens at Hoboken, N. J.; 28, New York University at New York.

ROBESON LEADS PINEHURST GOLF

PINEHURST, N. C.—O. S. Robeson of Oak Hill led the field by one stroke for the "tin whistle" championship Tuesday, after two days' play, with a total of 167 strokes. Second to Robeson was W. D. Wyatt, J. M. Thompson and C. L. Becker, tied at 168 strokes.

Among the scores were: C. L. Becker, Woodland, 39—89—78; Robert Hunter, Wee Burn, 88; H. C. Fowles, Oakmont, 88; E. M. Taft, Woodland, 91; J. P. Herring, New Bedford, 99; R. H. Punt, Worcester, 100; C. P. Wilson, Oakley, 105; Harry Brown, Salem, 106; J. G. Nicholson, New Bedford, 108; J. R. Towle, Calumet, 109.

Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, holder of the American Women's National championship, left here for Philadelphia. She plans to depart from the United States March 25.

GARDEN LECTURE IS PLANNED
LYNN, Mass.—Fred A. Smith, director of the Essex County Agricultural school, will lecture on gardening before the Lynn Chamber of Commerce tomorrow night. Beautification of school grounds will be discussed.

GOLDEN RULE DEGREE WORKED
ROCKLAND, Mass.—Rockland encampment, I. O. O. F., entertained the members of Mariet encampment of Quincy, Tuesday evening. The golden rule degree was conferred on 12 candidates.

PER CAPITA OUTPUT OF U. S. MINES UP FROM \$7.27 TO \$23.47

WASHINGTON—The value of all minerals produced in the United States in 1912, according to figures just compiled by Edward W. Parker, statistician, of the United States geological survey, reached the record breaking total of \$2,243,630,326. This is more than six times the value of the production in 1882. During this period the population has not quite doubled, but the per capita output of the mines has increased from \$7.27 to \$23.47. During these three decades the value of the output of some minerals has made a striking increase. The value of the pig iron product, for instance, has increased from \$106,000,000 to \$420,000,000; copper from \$16,000,000 to \$205,000,000; lead from \$12,000,000 to \$37,000,000; zinc from \$146,000,000 to \$405,000,000; petroleum from \$24,000,000 to \$163,000,000; natural gas from \$215,000 to \$84,000,000; cement from \$3,600,000 to \$69,000,000.

Still more striking illustrations of the growth of the mineral industry in the United States are the figures showing that, while in 1880 the total mineral production in the United States was valued at \$364,000,000, in 1912 the value of the pig iron alone was \$420,000,000, while the value of the coal production for 1912 was nearly double the total mineral output of 30 years ago. In 1880 the value of the mineral products was approximately \$1,000,000 a day; in 1912 it was over \$6,000,000 a day.

WOMEN OF TEXAS BEAUTIFY ALAMO BY PLANT GROWTH

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The Alamo, "the cradle of Texas liberty," is being beautified by the Daughters of the Republic. Efforts of the daughters have already gone far to relieve the barren aspect of the walls which outline, in a measure, the original construction in and about the fort proper, according to the Express. Many of the openings in the walls have been partially closed with loose stone and on top of these have been planted species of cacti which thrive in southwest Texas.

On the interior the walls will be relieved by vines, which have been planted in profusion, so with the growth of these it is expected all harsh lines will be eliminated. Then, too, in the courtyards there are the Spanish daggers and other plants that will be in keeping with the idea which the Daughters hope to carry out.

J. E. NEWLIN ON OLYMPIC BOARD

PHILADELPHIA—J. Elliott Newlin of the Philadelphia Barge Club has been elected chairman of the Olympic rowing board, an organization formed for the purpose of sending a Philadelphia crew to the Olympic games.

J. A. Brown of the University of Pennsylvania rowing committee was elected vice-president; E. J. McCrossin of the Vesper Club secretary, and G. J. Melloy of the Undines treasurer. Vivian Nickalls, coach of the University of Pennsylvania crew, offered many ideas, and is depended upon to furnish much Olympic material.

ST. LOUIS TO GET BIG BALLOON RACE

NEW YORK—The national balloon race, an elimination contest by which the American pilots for the international race are chosen, will be held at St. Louis in July. St. Louis has offered \$2000 in prizes and the official designation of that city is expected to be made by the board of governors of the Aero Club of America at their meeting this afternoon.

CITY HIRES LANDSCAPE ARTIST
COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—To hasten the working plans for the development of Dodge park so the work may be started early this summer, the park board will hire landscape artists to prepare the plans at a cost of \$500, the Nonpareil says.

SALISBURY OFFICIALS NAMED
SALISBURY, Mass.—The selectmen have elected Albert S. Hodgdon chairman and John Q. Evans secretary.

METRIC CARAT GIVES UNIFORM WEIGHT OF GEMS

U. S. Bureau of Standards Now Recognizes New Method of Determining Unit of Value for Precious Stones, Aids Jewelers

CONFUSION OVERCOME

WASHINGTON—In a circular issued by the bureau of standards, United States department of commerce, announcement is made of the recognition by the bureau after July 1, 1913, of the metric carat of 200 milligrams as the standard of weight for diamonds and other precious stones. The treasury department also adopted this standard on the same date for use in the customs service in levying the duties on gems.

The change from the former uncertain and infinite carat weight, usually equal to about 205.3 milligrams, to the definite and simpler metric carat was made possible by the joint action of all the large dealers in diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, who, realizing the chaotic condition due to the various weights used as a carat, decided upon the metric carat as the solution of the difficulty and agreed to put its use into effect on the same date.

Until recently nearly every civilized country has used a different standard of weight for diamonds. Recently, the movement for uniformity gained ground; and Spain, Italy, Bulgaria, Denmark, Norway, Japan, Portugal, Roumania, Switzerland, Sweden, France, Germany, Holland and Belgium, with the United States, are in the list of those countries which now use the new international standard.

Circular No. 43, issued by the bureau of standards, gives complete tables by which weights in the old carats can be determined in terms of the new unit and vice versa. Examples are given of the method of using the tables so that one may determine the weight of a diamond in terms of the new carat if the weight in the old units is known. For example, the famous Cullinan diamond which, uncut, weighed 2024 1/4 old carats is found by these tables to be equal to 2078.41 new metric carats.

The circular also calls attention to the need of more accurate weighing of precious stones because of their great value and especially of greater care of the balances and weights used for the purpose. Weights used in determining the size of diamonds should be of such construction that they can not be easily altered without its being at once evident, and having once been standardized or sealed every precaution should be taken to preserve the integrity of the weights. The circular will be of special value to jewelers and dealers in precious stones in that they can, by means of its tables, establish the weight of the gems they have in stock in the new unit from the old weights and they will be guided by the circular in the purchase of sets of weights in the new unit.

BOWLERS FROM LOUISVILLE IN SECOND PLACE

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Louisville, Toledo and Wheeling bowlers rolling in the American bowling congress tournament here Tuesday caused a big change in the two-man and individual standings. Nelson Owen and Philip Sutton of Louisville, Ky., winners of the two-man event in the tournament of 1912, took second place in the doubles here, with a total score of 1230, eight pins behind the leaders.

Owens came back in the singles with a total of 859, also taking second place in this event. Five teams classed among the leaders in the doubles, Owen and Sutton taking second place, Haggerty and Elwert of Toledo fourth with 1220, Emblem and Ennis of Wheeling fifth place with 1207, Shymanski and Kranz of Louisville sixth with 1195, and Miller and Caron, also of Louisville, seventh with 1194.

Three individuals also joined the leaders in the singles. Owen with 859 taking second place. C. Kranz of Louisville third with 848 and W. J. Ennis of Wheeling seventh with 831.

Syracuse, Rochester, Utica, Canton, Toledo and Detroit bowlers competed in the five man event Tuesday. Following are the leaders:

Five-man event—Howard Majors, Chicago, 2881; Clark, Peoria, 2871; Petersons, Chicago, 2855; Rucks, Cleveland, 2822; Blatz, Chicago, 2800.

Two-man event—W. Miller-H. Ralston, Detroit, 1238; N. Owen-P. Sutton, Louisville, 1230; L. W. Schmidt-N. A. Williams, Chicago, 1229; J. Haggerty-W. Elwert, Toledo, 1220; A. M. Emblem-W. J. Ennis, Wheeling, 1207.

Individual event—William Miller, Detroit, 875; N. Owen, Louisville, 869; C. Kranz, Louisville, 848; E. Hess, Chicago, 842; T. Riemer, Chicago, 828.

PARK HEAD TO LECTURE
A lecture will be given at Horticultural hall by Theodore Wirth, superintendent of parks of Minneapolis, Saturday. His subject will be the parks of Minneapolis.

Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch.

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FOR SALE—Sharon, Mass.: attractive house of 10 rooms and bath; town water, electric heat, hot water heat, 1600 sq. ft. of high land; delightful location; hen house; garage space; 30 mins from Boston, express trains all day. HENRY MARTIN CLARKE, 50 State st., Boston.

GOOD INVESTMENT
6-APARTMENT house, 19 and 21 Mosely street, Dorchester, recently sold for \$10,000; property in good repair; income \$1128; for quick sale, price \$3500; will accept \$3000. Address: EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 233 Washington St.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Very desirable residence, No. 1347 Euclid st., Washington, D. C.; terms easy. Inquire on premises or address owner, MISS C. E. ROGERS, 1347 Euclid st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

SEA SHORE LOTS
\$50 and upwards. Send for booklet. FAIRVIEW LAND CO., 101 Tremont st., Boston.

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ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your application. MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 233 Washington St.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Eastern property for small ranch near Los Angeles, San Diego; about \$5000 value. Address MRS. RICHARD MANSFIELD, New London, Conn.

FARMS—WYOMING

FOR SALE—Gentleman's ranch northwestern part of Wyoming, 500 A. mostly under cultivation; fine water rights, modern farm, house and ranch buildings. For par. write MRS. R. G. MILLER, care Miss MacAlpin, 817 Whitaker st., Savannah, Ga.

HELP WANTED—MALE
In the city, well recommended, furnishing bonds if required, to fill a position of responsibility with an old established house in Boston. This position is for night service as watchmen. Those furnishing satisfactory credentials can learn of a permanent position at a fair salary by addressing J. B. Monitor office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
GOOD PLAIN COOK. Telephone Newton 286-M.

MORAN TO LEAD QUAKERS
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—The Philadelphia Nationals arrived here today for a two-game series with Baltimore in return for the games recently played at Wilmington. P. Moran is in charge of the squad, as Manager Dooin has decided to stay at Wilmington with the recruits.

NEW YORK AMERICANS WIN
TEXAS CITY, Tex.—The New York Americans played a game of baseball with the twenty-second infantry nine here Tuesday and won by a score of 15 to 2. Hutchinson and Cooper did the pitching for the New York team.

PLYMOUTH ASSESSORS ELECT
WHITMAN, Mass.—Plymouth County Assessors Association elected Thomas Nye of Brockton, president and appointed a committee to arrange for the joint outing with the Bristol County Association in July.

MISS TANNER TO DANCE
Miss Virginia Tanner will give a short program of classic dances, before the West Roxbury Woman's Club on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week at Highland hall.

DE LUXE CASES DROPPED
Indictments against Herbert S. Virtue and J. B. Williams, Jr., two of the defendants in the so-called de luxe book cases, were not pressed by Assistant District Attorney McIsaac today in the superior criminal court.

REAL ESTATE—RHODE ISLAND

To complete the settlement of two estates, I offer for sale the Fenner Grant Homestead, at Grant's Mills, near Diamond Hill, R. I. The property consists of the house, barns and other outbuildings, with the fields immediately adjacent, containing 56 acres. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having been well tilled and abundantly fertilized. The house, built in 1875, has 14 rooms, with steam heat and running water from a never-failing spring; is very substantial and in perfect repair. The barns are ample for 20 head of cattle, besides horses. All buildings are in excellent condition. The farm produces milk and butter, and the fields are well adapted for hay. Fruit raising could be advantageously carried on. This place is admirably suited for a choice country home for a city gentleman of means. The region is picturesque, and is increasingly attractive to a fine class of people. Price \$11,000, of which \$5,000 could remain on mortgage. (REV.) W. C. SELLECK, Executor and Trustee, Cumberland Hill, R. I.

REAL ESTATE—MASSACHUSETTS

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE
This property is situated in Lunenburg, Mass., 40 miles from Boston, 15 acres, 750 ft. on Whalom lake, with commanding view for miles in every direction, including Mt. Wachusett and the New Hampshire hills. Stone dwelling 14 rooms and bath; broad verandas, running water, steam heat, open fireplace, electric lights, hardwood floors; all in excellent condition. Seven-room cottage with heat, electric running water, gas, and garage, icehouse, cow barn, 200 ft. hen-house. Running water supply throughout the premises. An ideal country home with ample farming area, beautiful pine grove, excellent boating and bathing, situated in a community of small farms, four miles from Fitchburg, one half mile from car line. May be bought for reasonable price to suit the estate. For further particulars apply to BAKER & BAKER, attorneys at law, Main street, Fitchburg, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—CONNECTICUT

For Sale—Very desirable farm of 90 acres, with house, barn and outbuildings in first class condition; situated in the beautiful rural town of Mystic Conn., half way between New York and Boston; an express station; inexhaustible supply of pure water; superior orchard. Pit of best quality of plasterer's sand. Also, a quarry, 2000 ft. of water front, private docks. Every facility for making money. Terms reasonable. No agent. Apply to owner, MISS C. E. ROGERS, 1347 Euclid st., Washington, D. C.

New London Conn. FOR SALE

Place called SEVEN ACRES. Property of MRS. RICHARD MANSFIELD. Fine modern twenty-room house, five bathrooms; garage; garden. For terms and further description address owner, MRS. RICHARD MANSFIELD, New London, Conn.

REAL ESTATE—GREENWICH, CONN.

FOR SALE—In the beautiful suburb of Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn.; a family built house of 14 rooms, 3 baths, laundry, hot water heat, electricity and every modern convenience; stable with coachman's room; will be sold at great reduction; only \$2000 cash, remainder on mortgage, 4% interest, 15 years. Address the owner, MISS C. E. ROGERS, 1347 Euclid st., Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

INVESTMENTS—Choice, centrally located vacant properties at bargain; also new income properties yielding 10 per cent net. A. E. STANFORD, 2300 Shattuck ave., Berkeley, California.

FARM LANDS—TEXAS

FOR SALE—18,000 acres of farming land, shallow water, 1/2 down, balance on 10 years time. MATT RUSSELL, 517 Bedford bldg., San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE—Farming lands in fruit zone and rain belt, \$15 per acre; 15 years time. MATT RUSSELL, 517 Bedford bldg., San Antonio, Texas.

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Four and five room apartments. All modern conveniences, elevator service, all light rooms. Some with piazzas. Beautiful view. Most reasonable rates on Commonwealth Avenue. Apply on premises. Open daily.

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LAKE MINNETONKA—For sale, beautiful summer home, on west lake front; cottage of 4 rooms, screened porch, cellar and cistern; accessible by boat and automobile; delightful vacation home. For particulars address owner, MRS. IDA MAY FAULSTON, Box 702, Sawtelle, Cal.

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Country home, 33 miles from New York; 4 large rooms and cellar; newly remodeled and furnished complete; hot and cold water; bath. Add. CHAS. WHISTIE, 290 West 38th st., New York.

FOR SALE—North Shore, 4, hour from Boston; estate directly on the front high location; house 8 rooms and bath, in good repair; first-class neighborhood; unusually desirable property; no agents. Address 12, Monitor Office.

CAMDEN, ME.—Fully furnished cottages for rent; 8 and 10 chambers, 2 and 3 bathrooms respectively; superb shore and mountain locations; also smaller cottage, directly on seashore; best selections now. J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

GOSHEN, N. H., 1300 ft. Sunnyside Range. To rent, furnished, summer season, cottage 12 rooms, open fire, plumbing; R. R. station Newport, N. H. Outlook.

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S. C. PATTERSON

961 Main St.

Phone Pacific 72

BANKS

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

Of San Diego

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Capital \$1,000,000

Surplus and Profits 490,000.00

Largest SURPLUS of any Bank in San Diego

STATIONERY

CARPENTER'S

Formerly Loring's Bookstore

Stationery, Books, Office Equipment

702 FIFTH ST., SAN DIEGO, CAL.

CLEANING AND DYEING

T. H. GRAY

Ladies' and Gents' Cleaning Specialty

GLOVE CLEANING

1505 FIFTH STREET

San Diego Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to J. E. BRACHMANN, 605 Scripps Bldg.

LOS ANGELES

CIVIL ENGINEERS

CHARLES H. LEE

Consulting Civil and Hydraulic Engineer

Centralia, Calif.

Water-supply, irrigation, drainage, and hydro-electric power. Surveys, investigations, reports, plans and appraisals. Lands and other properties examined for prospective investors.

COAL AND WOOD

PACIFIC WOOD & COAL CO.

Wholesale and Retail Fuel and Feed

Phones Main 7807. Home 10100

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

ALLEN B. TIMMONS

Painting Contractor and Interior Decorator

3100 Hobart Boulevard

West 6780 Home 71131

SIERRA MADRE, CAL.

REAL ESTATE

YES, man of wealth, Sierra Nido Ranch, 40 acres, overlooks Santa Anita (Lucky Baldwin's) Ranch, near Pasadena; wondrous view; water, irrigation, drainage, and hydro-electric power. Surveys, investigations, reports, plans and appraisals. Lands and other properties examined for prospective investors.

Address H. C. CHURCHLEY, Sierra Madre, Cal., or J. STAYLEY LOWE, 502 Mason Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

6% First Mortgage Loans

on California Improved Farms made and for sale. (Tax exempt to Californians, except U. S. Income Tax.)

LOMBARD & SON, Inc.

Underwood Building, San Francisco

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

LOS ANGELES ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 626 H. W. Hellman Bldg.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Home-Furnishing Bulletin No. 33

Carloads of Furniture Now Arriving

In preparing for the immense Spring business which is already beginning, we are receiving, as rapidly as we can handle, shipment after shipment of new goods covering every department in our store—all lines of furniture, floor coverings, draperies, linens, bedding, household wares, etc.—goods bought under the most favorable conditions so we can sell at prices decidedly advantageous. The service that Barker Bros. is able to offer the furniture-buying public is complete in every detail and is unsurpassed in its scope and character by that of any other Western Store. We invite you to pay us a visit and look through our vast stocks for ideas and suggestions of how best to furnish your home.

Barker Bros.
ESTABLISHED 1899

America's Largest, Most Completely Stocked and Best Equipped Home-Furnishing House
716 to 738 South Broadway
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



—in the heart of the new shopping district
Modern throughout, in the center of the busiest section of Los Angeles, our handsome new store presents ideal shopping facilities for both men and women.

All departments are now depicting the Spring's choicest fashions.

Matheson
737-741 S. BROADWAY

MILLINERY

The Little Hat Shop

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
ERNEST GREEN

926 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Cal.

PARLOR MILLINERY

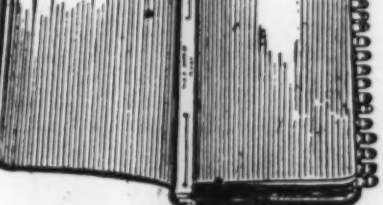
BESS M. HOFFMAN

1512 W. Eighth St. Home phone 557228

Designing and remodeling a specialty. Pattern and Tailored Hats.

BOOK MARKERS

THE B & C MARKER



A Practical Book Marker for any book. Made of celluloid, light and durable. Numerals do not erase or wash off. Cannot be dropped out of the book. Do not tear the pages. Special sizes made to order. For sale by book and art dealers, or write to us direct. Agents wanted.

Theo. A. Chelson, Mfr. of B & C Markers
205 O. T. Johnson Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

BUNGALOWS

BEFORE YOU BUILD



Send for a copy of my bungalow book illustrating 68 BUNGALOWS and SUB-URBAN HOMES costing from \$800 to \$6000. Price 20 cents, postpaid. Plans \$5.00 and up.

WILLIAM E. ALLEN

1123 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

CONFECTIONERY

One of the Sweetest Things in California

Delicious Cream-filled

GOLDEN DATES, Fresh and Pure. No Glucose or

Adulterants. Made by Hand in the Cleanest

Kitchen you can imagine.

4 in. Box, Postpaid, 35c.

Ask about my variety of

ANNA A. SCHENK

351 West 30th Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

OFFICE FURNITURE

"Commercial"

Matched Sets

Distinctive Designs, Reasonable Prices.

PIERCE DESK CO.

732 South Spring Street

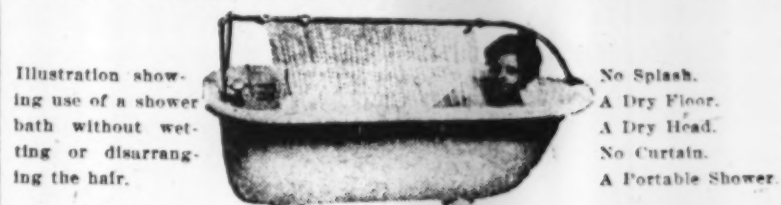
SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—I want salesmen to manage the Reference Passage Bible; call Mondays at 311 Higgins Bldg. A. L. MILLER, Los Angeles, Cal.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

FOUNTAIN NEEDLE SHOWER BATH



No plumbing is needed for using Fountain Needle Shower—just place it on the bath tub and connect the tubing to the faucet. It fits any size bath tub and only the best of material is used and first-class workmanship employed in its manufacture. It is a decoration and pride to any bath room.

When moving, going on a vacation or traveling, Fountain Needle Shower can be taken apart—only a minute's work—and put in a trunk or suit case, where it will not take more room than a pair of trousers or a skirt.

Unlike other shower baths, the spray is uniform over the entire body. The results are much more pleasing than those from tub baths.

When ordering, be sure to give exact length of bath tub from center to center of rim.

Price \$10 Delivered. Agents wanted. For information, write or phone

THE GORDON-STRONG CO.

P. O. GORDON. Sole Agents California. CHAS. E. STRONG.

3445 SECOND AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Phones: West 2016, 77176.

JEWELERS

JEWELERS

Rare gems, fine gold and silver wares, high-grade timepieces—Exclusive stationery—distinctive leather articles.

Correspondence invited

FEAGANS & COMPANY

Exclusive Jewelers, Society Stationers.

Hotel Alexandria Bldg., Los Angeles.

Hotel Maryland, Pasadena.

SPECIALTIES

SPECIALTIES

COLLECTION BAGS

Beautiful and dignified. Either metal or wooden handles finished to suit. Silk plush or velvet; colors to harmonize.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

THE SPECIALTIES COMPANY

1701 W. Thirty-Eighth Street, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PRINTING AND ENGRAVING

FLORISTS

The Union Lithograph Co.

741-757 Harrison St., SAN FRANCISCO

2030-42 East Seventh St., LOS ANGELES

Security Savings Bank, OAKLAND

LITHOGRAPHING

PRINTING

BOOK BINDING

Loose Leaf Supplies and Binders

Steel Die Embossing

Copper Plate Engraving and Printing

Bank and Office Supplies

PRINTING

The Bolton Printing Company

Gives Careful Attention to All Orders for

Lecture Invitations—Church By-Laws

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 10c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 15c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 10c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

SEEDS

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1802 Railway Exchange Bldg.

JEWELERS

JEWELERS



WHEN YOU DESIRE TO PURCHASE
A DIAMOND, A WATCH OR
GOLD JEWELRY

We shall be glad to receive your order. We carry only 14K gold jewelry. Wedding Invitations and fine Stationery for All Social Correspondence.

Merrick
Whelan-Aehle-Hutchinson
Jewelry Company
Locust at Tenth St. Louis, Mo.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

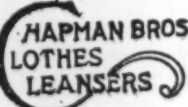
A Splendid Selection of Many of the Highest Grade

Pianos and Player Pianos

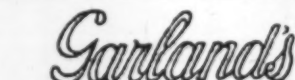
in a wide range of the lowest possible priced, will be found in this PIANO STORE, where the one-price-to-all Policy Prevails.

We also rent high grade instruments at reasonable prices.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.
ST. LOUIS (GRAND LEADER) MISSOURI



Specialists in Dry Cleaning
Good Work Prompt Service
Sidney 3110 Cabany 1700



Garlands
409-11-13 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
Are featuring High Class Suits at
\$59.50, \$69.50 and \$79.50

Replicas of Paris Models that sell for \$100.00 to \$175.00. Silks, Plain and Moire Taffeta, Broadtail Moire, Poplin and fine Imported Woolens, elaborate models, richly trimmed, combinations of different colors and materials. Fully 100 styles.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



Seward Flavoring Extract Co
37 EXTRACTS and FLAVORINGS, 7 COLORINGS
Send 25c for a 2 oz. bottle of any flavoring or coloring you wish, and get 16 unusually good cooking recipes FREE.
Agents Wanted. 3743 Finney Ave., ST. LOUIS

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Interior Decoration of Homes and Churches

is a matter for careful study. It should be executed only by skilled and experienced people. Let us submit estimates on the work you want done — painting, frescoing, wall-papering, lighting, fixtures, draperies, floor-coverings, furniture and decorative objects.

J. KENNARD & SONS
Fourth-Washington-St. Charles
Saint Louis

E. H. STEINHAUSER

5019 Florissant Avenue, ST. LOUIS
Vacuum Cleaners
ELECTRIC \$30.00
Combination Brush and Suction Carpet Cleaners, \$7.50
Vacuum Clothes Washer, \$1.50
Demonstrations made at your home
Coffax 1245 Central 2589-R

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The tone quality, materials and workmanship in every detail of construction make the
ESTEY
Pianos and Player Pianos thoroughly reliable regardless of price consideration.
The Estey Company
1110 OLIVE STREET

Geo. Kilgen & Son
PIPE ORGANS
Send for Catalogue
ST. LOUIS, MO.

INSURANCE

W. E. McMAHAN
General Insurance
Fire, Liability, Insurance Bonds
Automobiles a Specialty
Phones, Olive 198-Central 860
1045 Pierce Building St. Louis, Mo.

ARCHITECTS

ALBERT B. GROVES
ARCHITECT
Stock Exchange Building
214 N. Fourth Street ST. LOUIS

Decency and fairness and quality combined with common sense prices have given this Man-and-Boy Clothing Store its high standing in St. Louis
Werner & Werner
QUALITY CORNER
ON LOCUST STREET AT SIXTH
SAINT LOUIS

Harris
SHOE CO.
FRANK AMES, President
410 NORTH 6TH STREET
Men's Shoes Only
Exclusive Agents
Stacy-Adams Co.

MATTHEWS
WANTS
YOUR HEAD
700 PINE ST.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

CROWN-ALL HAT CO.
SEVENTH AT ST. LOUIS NINTH AT ST. CHARLES
\$3.00 and \$2.00 Hats
Silk Hats \$5.00

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS



The New Edison Phonograph
(Mr. Edison's Latest Invention)
Now Shipped Free!

Write today for our new Edison Catalog—the catalog that tells you about the wonderful new model Edison with Mr. Edison's new diamond point reproducer. It will also tell you about our NEW Edison Offer! Now ready to ship.

The Offer: We will send you the new model Edison (choice of horn or hornless instrument) and your choice of all the brand new Edison records without a penny down. If after playing the instrument a few days at home, you decide not to buy it, send it back at our expense. On the other hand, if you want to keep it, send only a small deposit. Pay the rest as you can afford. Terms as low as \$1.00 a month without interest. You get the new Edison at the rock-bottom price.

Write for Catalog Send the coupon or send a new Edison catalog and particulars of this trial offer. No obligations. Write today.

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors
4123 Edison Block, CHICAGO, ILL.
Can. Office: 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

Name _____
Address _____

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons May Leave Advertisements at 750 People's Gas Bldg.

BANKING

BANKING

FOREMAN BROS. BANKING CO.

S. W. Cor. La Salle and Washington Sts., Chicago
Capital and Surplus \$1,500,000
ACCOUNTS OF CORPORATIONS, FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS ARE SOLICITED.
3% Interest Paid on Savings Deposits
PLEASE MENTION THE MONITOR.

GOWNS

GOWNS



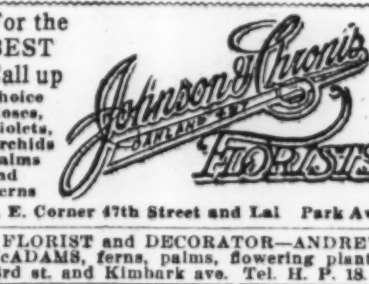
Ladies Tailoring and Dressmaking
E. MUSHINA
Long distance Telephone 30 Oakland 1940

TAILORS



CAFEs, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS
GOOD, CLEAN, WHOLESOME HOME COOKING
THE HARMONY CAFETERIA
324-328 S. Wabash Ave.
LUNCHEON 11:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
SUPPER 4:30 P. M. to 7:00 P. M.
THE WATSON
Luncheon, Supper, Cafeteria Service
216 W. Adams, bet. 5th Ave. and Franklin
HOTELS
GERMANIA HOTEL, 33d Blvd. and Michigan Ave.—Large, light, cool rooms; hot and cold running water; tel. # 1; elevator service day and night; cafe in connection; service and food first-class; rates \$1 to \$3 per day, \$25.00 to \$12 per week; must be seen to be appreciated. Tel. Doug. 4670.
SHOES
Evidence of the Success of Past Shoe Fitting is the Affirmation of Numerous Customers Served by S. E. WARD
MARSHALL FIELD
REAL ESTATE
For Sale by Owner—Do you want a beautiful home for little money? 12 rm. brick, hot water heat, gas, elec., hardwood finish and floor, 3 bath, 80. Side near Groveland Pk. Wonderful bargain at \$5000. Tel. Doug. 2974. L-12, 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

FLORISTS



For the BEST Call
Choice Roses, Violets, Orchids, Palms and Ferns
S. E. Corner 47th Street and Lal Park Ave.
FLORIST and DECORATOR—ANDREW McADAMS, ferns, palms, flowering plants. 63rd st. and Kimbark ave. Tel. H. P. 18

VICTROLAS



WILSON AVENUE TALKING MACHINE PARLORS
Rembrandt 5134 1010 Wilson Avenue
Special Credit Terms.
Records for all Talking Machines on approval
APARTMENTS TO LET
FOR RENT—For 6 months or longer from April 1st if desired completely furnished 6-room apartment in vicinity of 47th st., Chicago. Tel. Drexel 7784.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG LADY employed downtown desires room and breakfast with priv. fam. Prefer So. Side. N-7, 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Board and care for elderly lady; priv. fam.; So. side; price reasonable. BATES, 1415 E. 60th st. Phone Ken. 5187.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MISS J. FREDERSEN
Howd Corsets, Accoutrements and Lingerie
108 N. State Street
732 Stewart Building

WILLIAMS LACE STORE

Women's Wear Only. See our \$2 Waists
W. Madison and Robey Sts. Lewis Institute
CHICAGO

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

PICTURE FRAMES—Buy of the factory at wholesale prices. F. A. BRYDEN CO., 128 So. Wabash ave.

ART

W. Scott Thayer Art Galleries
Paintings, Etchings, Mezzotints, Prints
408 S. Mich. Blvd. Tel. Harz. 1784

ROOMS

ROOM TO RENT—Pleasant front room in private home. Phone Drexel 3692, Chicago.

STORAGE

HAMILTON PARK WAREHOUSE,
7632 Parnell ave. (Englewood), Chicago.
Fireproof, private rooms. Phone Wentworth 6441.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

PHOTOGRAPHER—J. ELLSWORTH GROSS, Chicago, 3809 Michigan ave. phone Douglas 4800. Portraits, frames and advertising studies

DENTISTS

DR. C. E. ALLSHOUSE
2811 N. Clark St. Tel. L. V. 1105
CHICAGO

MILLINERY INSTRUCTION

ALBIN COLLEGE OF MILLINERY
Personal instruction only. Call or write for terms. 429 Republic Bldg., Chicago.

CHICAGO

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEAZIE, 750 People's Gas building.

Reversible Dress
Solves the Problem
For Mother and Child

Slips on and off like a coat. Either front can be worn outside. Saves laundry expense. Can be changed instantly from high to low neck. Waist is adjustable without any alteration.
Combines a negligee, kimono, cover-all apron and street dress in one garment.
Ask your dealer for it by name. If not sold by him, send his name and your size, also material and color wanted, and we will fill your order.
Made in striped or figured PERCALE, dark ground colors, navy, delft blue, gray, shepherd check, black and white, also plain delft blue, light ground colors, white and black, white and blue, white and pink. Delivered Price \$12.50.
CHAMBRAY, plain blue, pink, lavender and gray. Delivered Price \$11.50.
GINGHAM, striped blue or gray; checks in blue, pink, lavender, black and white. Delivered Price \$12.50.
Fancy Figured Crepe in light blue, navy, tan, lavender and pink, neatly bound to match, \$2.50; trimmed with satin, \$4; trimmed with satin, \$3.50.
Fancy Figured Pique, satin trimmed, \$4. Size 34 to 44.

FOR CHILDREN—Light or dark percale trimmed in red or blue. Delivered Price, sizes 2 to 6, 85c; sizes 6 to 14, \$1. Gingham, in checks or stripes, or plain chambray, all principal shades, trimmed to match, sizes 2 to 6, \$1.40 to \$1.45.

LUXOR GARMENT CO. Agents wanted.
800 South Throop Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Miss Katherine M. White Formerly with the
LADIES' HATTER BOSTON E. T. Slattery Co.

Announces her location in the Lawrence Bldg., 149 Tremont St., Rooms 518-519, and also at 240 Huntington Ave., opposite Horticultural Hall. New exclusive models at both shops at moderate prices.



Skirt Hangers

Simply attach to the skirt belt and hang up on hooks.
Made in Lavender, Pink, Blue and White.
Postpaid 50c

The Lavender Shop
634 Slater Bldg., Worcester, Mass.



Smart Gowns for All Occasions
Individual attention for individual tastes.
Latest modes and designs.
Prices reasonable for first-class workmanship.
296 Boylston Street, Boston



This Dainty Box of Lavender

is waiting to be sent to you. 50 cents postpaid.
The Lavender Shop
634 Slater Bldg., Worcester, Mass.

Russian Homespun 30c yd. up.
Dress Goods, Children's Blouses, Trimmings, Laces, Dainty Table Linens and numerous art objects for the home.
RUSSIAN IMPORTING CO.
429 Boylston St., Boston
Chicago Branch:
3032 Michigan Avenue

GARDEN SUPPLIES

SEEDS, GARDEN, POULTRY SUPPLIES
Write for CATALOG FREE
GRIFFITH & TURNER CO.
205 N. Paca St., Baltimore, Md.
Established 1890

CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES

KODAKS and FINISHING
Complete stock of Kodaks, fresh film, etc. Highest grade of developing, printing and enlarging. Particular attention given to orders by mail.
SOLATIA M. TAYLOR
56 Bromfield Street, Boston

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

MILLINERY
MISS E. BROWN
MILLINERY
437 Fifth Avenue, New York
Knabe Building, Room 601
VERY STYLISH SPRING HATS for street wear. Prices \$10.00 and \$12.00

TOURS

As Exceptional Opportunity to Travel Abroad
Woman of wide experience in European travel will manage for family or two persons wishing to choose their itinerary and be relieved of care.
Terms low if decision is prompt; sailing April 25th.
Address Mrs. W. W. 4-M, 350 West 56th St. N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

A BEAUTIFUL furnished apt., located in the eighties, New York, 6 rooms, 2 baths, living room 17x24; will rent from May 15 to Sept. 15; adults only; best of all given and required. Address S. S. O. Box 1608, New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

WITH ST. G. WEST—Large steam heated, rooms, unfurnished; suitable dress-maker, boarding, or furnished rooms; fire, cement, water, gas, Phone. M. ROGAN.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER—MISS ALICE FORRESTER, 55 Beaver St. Telephone Broad 2914.



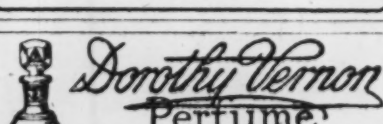
Design No. 51.
Size 72x82 inches. To be embroidered in shades of Brown, Yellow, Delft Blue and Green—Outlined with Black.

Only 30c
Tan Pure Linen Pillow Outfit (Actual Value 60c)

The entire outfit sent to you for the price of the silk alone and postage on the outfit. An exceptional value. The very newest design and easy to embroider. Here is what we send you:
1 Pillow Top and Back, worth 25c
1 New Premium Art Book, worth 5c
1 Skeins Richardson's Grand Prize Grecian Silk Floss and lesson.
Worth 30c
Total 60c
All sent to you for only 30c and your dealer's name.

Richardson's

Grand Prize Grecian Silk Floss is a pure silk floss that is unequalled for all sorts of art needlework. We are making this exceptional offer in order to introduce it into every home and to prove its overwhelming superiority. If you are not absolutely satisfied we will gladly refund your money. Write Today—Enclose only 30c and your dealer's name and we will send you the Pillow Outfit described above.
RICHARDSON SILK COMPANY
305-6 W. Adams St., Dept. 6133, Chicago
We are the manufacturers of Richardson's Spool Silk.



Dorothy Vernon
Perfume
AND 17 OTHER EXCELLENT TOILET PREPARATIONS
For Sale Everywhere
The Jennings Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Charles J. Gregor
Ladies' Tailoring and Gowns
Room 512, Berkeley Building
420 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Telephone Back Bay 3503

Mme. Randall's COLD CREAM, known as one of the most perfect facial cleaning creams, sent to all parts of the world, prepaid, \$1.00 jar. M. M. E. LILLIAN WADE RANDALL, CO., 722 10th st. N. W., Washington, D. C.

MADAME POLINE
FRENCH MODISTE
under Mauss in Paris
will be glad to see customers at her new address,
142 Davis Ave., Brookline, Mass.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS
Bess Leone Bradford
Pianist, Accompanist and Teacher
Pupil of Leschetzky.
STUDIOS
5328 Blackstone Avenue
Phone Midway 2372
716 Fine Arts Building, Chicago

Christina Nisted, B. M.
VIOLINIST and TEACHER
2818 No. Albany Avenue, Chicago
MRS. CHARLOTTE ISAACS DOHNEY,
528 18th ave.—Teacher of voice, piano and theory. Seattle, Washington.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS
Two New Sacred Songs
by GERTRUDE ROSS
CONSIDER THE LILIES
GOD IS SPIRIT
Most beautiful settings of these beautiful texts. All dealers, or of the publisher, 50c ea. postpaid.
H. W. HOFFELFINGER, Los Angeles, Cal. Publisher.

MOTHER
A new song that has won favor because of its sympathetic words and sweet melody.
Mailed anywhere on receipt of name, address, and 25c.
SIO. JAFFA
598 West 191st Street, New York

RESTAURANTS

Bakery, Lunch Room & Restaurant
A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.
415 Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS
Phone Bell Main 812
Special Dining Room on Second Floor for Ladies.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

The Steel Fixture Mfg. Co.
This Metal Filing Case contains
4 Vertical Letter Drawers
14x12x34 finished in olive green enamel
Crated, delivered at depot, \$35.00
With Yale Lock \$40.50
Topeka, Kan.

PLUMBING

McMAHON & JAKUES
Electricians and Locksmiths
Tel. 420 R. B.
Established 1896
242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

FOUNTAIN PENS

SELF FILLING FOUNTAIN PEN, 25c
Guaranteed against leaking, no soiled fingers, simple filling device, regular \$1.50 pen, postpaid 25c. Agents wanted, ROLLINS & CO., Dept. 21, Box 2272, Boston.

ST. LOUIS

SHOES

The Right Shapes and the Right Prices
All sizes and leathers in dependable footwear for Men and Women.
As the largest and busiest popular price shoe house in St. Louis we are able to give values that are simply impossible for other stores to offer.

BRANDT'S

THE PLEAZALL SHOE HOUSE
618-618 Washington Ave.

ASK TO SEE

THE "KNOX" SHOE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
G. H. Boehmer Shoe Co.
818 Olive St., Opp. Post Office, ST. LOUIS

FLORISTS

FLOWERS
R. J. WINDLER
2300 S. Grand Avenue, St. Louis
Deliveries by telegraph in all cities.
We Ship to All Parts of United States

GRIMM & GORLY

Florists ST. LOUIS
Automobile Supplies
Moerschle Electric & Supply Co.
Successors to
Macmillan Electric & Supply Co.,
Local Agents.
LBA STORAGE BATTERIES
Electrical equipment for automobiles. Service Station. All Electric Systems. Charging, expert wiring and repairing. Phone Lindell 2708. 3083 Olive St. ST. LOUIS

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate pieces of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED-MALE

AMERICAN BOY-Good appearance and education. Apply by letter, GEO. W. MANFIELD, 489 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

COOPER wanted on night work. Apply in person at work, MERIMAC CHEM. CO., 122-124, No. Woburn, Mass.

ENGINEER, second-class license, to operate cross compound under chief engineer; reference given; wages \$20 per week. Address WRIGHT WIRE COMPANY, No. 2 Palmer Mass. 901-M.

JOB COMPOSITOR-Steady work, permanent position. E. L. HILDRETH & CO., Hattlesboro, Vt.

MEN experienced in testing direct current motors. Apply to R. F. STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Mass.

WANTED-At once, man and wife with good references; man to do general farm work or work in livery stable; good teamster, and woman to do general housework. W. WILLIAMS, Bradford, Vermont.

WANTED-Operator on pulling out machine; also good yarder on men's high grade well shoes; union factory. HUCKINS & TEMPLE CO., Milford, Mass.

WANTED, April 1, good general farm hand; must have good habits and be able to milk; steady and good horse man; wages and full particulars in first letter. A. R. TUCKER, Rockfall, Conn.

WANTED-Neat, clean young man, 20 to 25; good opportunity for advancement and to learn the baking business. Apply to W. MOWRY, 115 Franklin st., Melrose Highlands, Mass. 901-M.

WANTED-Designer on jewelry and emblems; also young man with some experience with air brush to learn this work. THE ROBBS CO., Attleboro, Mass.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

APPRENTICE, with a dressmaker in Back Bay; \$3 while learning. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

APPRENTICE wanted to learn millinery. HOWELLS, 120 Tremont st., Boston, Rm. 401.

ATTENDANTS, state institution; \$20 month, board and room; young ladies between 18-35 preferred, with two written references. Call Monday 10:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. for interview. Also Tuesday a.m. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER-Wanted by wholesale dry goods house, young lady who has had some experience and can furnish references; moderate salary; position permanent; position in Walker-Stetson Co., Box H, Essex St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER for laundry, 100-102, Franklin St., Boston. Call 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COLLAR STITCHER, public laundry in Roxbury; \$7. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COLORADO MAID wanted for laundry and second work; wages \$10.00; experience 10 years; references. THOMAS DANA, Bright rd., Belmont, Mass.

COMPETENT WOMAN to cut and fit petticoats. Apply by letter only stating experience. Call Monday 10:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. for interview. Also Tuesday a.m. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR, Roxbury, \$9.00. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CORSET WOMAN, experienced, and one familiar with measuring yard goods, wanted; those having long experience and good references preferred; position permanent; position in CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE, 5 Temple pl., Boston.

EXP. MACHINE FOLDER, bindery in city; \$10.00. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FAMILY of 3, April or May 1, need competent, all-round servant to cook, do laundry, etc.; wages \$10.00; position permanent; position in CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE, 5 Temple pl., Boston.

GIRL wanted for millinery store; capable of selling and making. Apply MILE BERTHA, 115 Humboldt ave., Roxbury.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted for family of four. Mrs. EDWARD M. L. BROWN, 25 Columbia St., Boston.

HOUSEWORKER, capable under 30, wanted about April 15; family 2; white mountain; \$18 monthly; vegetarian preferred; good habits; references. BEE, 1406 Columbia st., Washington, D. C.

MATRONS, state institution; capable of supervising; \$20 month, board and room; young woman only between 24-35; must have A1 references. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

OFFICE GIRL, typist, for real estate office in Roxbury; good address required; \$5. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PAMPHLET FOLDER, experienced; \$8. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PAPER BOX STITCHER, experienced; Roxbury; place work. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PLAIN SEWERS and waist finishers wanted. R. W. MASTERS, 900 Boylston st., Suite 2, Boston.

POWER STITCHER, experienced on heavy buttoned garments. \$18 month. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

POWER STITCHERS, children's dresses, neckties, aprons, flannel outfits, in city; piece work. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PRESSER, experienced on marking petticoats; city; \$8. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESWOMAN, candy and soda; West Roxbury; \$5. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESWOMEN for misses auto-Capable women from 18 to 35; only those with good references; position permanent; position in CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE, 5 Temple pl., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS with dressmaker in Back Bay; \$10.00. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, middle-aged woman preferred; business references; \$6.75 to \$7.00. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TRIPST, speedy, willing to learn multi-graph; city; \$5. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED-Girl for general work; must prefer working housekeeper; permanent position; please call. Mrs. E. J. KENDALL, 109 Josephine st., West Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED-At once, man and wife with good references; man to do general farm work or work in livery stable; good teamster, and woman to do general housework. W. WILLIAMS, Bradford, Vermont.

WANTED-Experienced presser, ironer and finisher. L. H. BALLOU CO., 11 Humphrey st., Dorchester, Mass.

WANTED-Competent young lady man-trialist; also must understand hair dressing and pinning. Apply to Mrs. E. J. HAY, 68 Park st., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED-Middle-aged woman to take full care of home where there are children. The youngest. Apply to Mrs. J. W. PETERSON, 177 Middle st., NEW HAMPSHIRE.

WANTED-Agreable woman, plain cook, and laundress; \$10.00. Apply to Mrs. E. J. HAY, 68 Park st., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED-Middle-aged woman for light housework in family of three adults; country town; must be fair cook. Mrs. MARY A. BUTLER, Lock Box 642, East Hampton, Conn.

WANTED-A saleslady; one thoroughly acquainted with selling embroidery goods and materials. Apply before 9 a.m. to Mrs. E. J. HAY, 68 Park st., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED-A girl to do errands and shopping, and learn to sew in dressmaking establishment. Apply before 9 a.m. to Mrs. P. H. PIERCE, Suite 30, 107 Massachusetts st., Boston.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-Waitress, finishers and fancy workers; apply to Mrs. MRS. F. H. PIERCE, Suite 30, 107 Massachusetts st., Boston.

WANTED-A refined young girl as mother's helper for 2 years old baby; and other light work. Mrs. GEO. B. PROCTOR, 134 Oakleigh rd., Newton, Mass. Tel. 122-M.

WANTED-Neat, trustworthy girl to assist with light housework in forenoon and care for year-old child in afternoon; one living in vicinity that can go home nights preferred. F. W. NIXON, 39 Long ave., Allston, Mass.

WANTED-Woman to care for adult and general housework; two in family; good home for right party; call after 6 p.m. in evening. Mrs. A. C. PERKINS, 24 Adams st., Roxbury.

WANTED-General housework girl in all family in Newton; no washing; no laundry; references. Address for particulars, S. G. GALLANT, P. O. Box 157, Boston.

WANTED-A middle-aged Protestant woman to assist with housework in country home; must have good habits and be able to milk; steady and good horse man; wages and full particulars in first letter. A. R. TUCKER, Rockfall, Conn.

WANTED-Good millinery maker; one that can do all the work. STANLEY'S BROS., 24 STORE, Norwood, Mass.

WANTED-A Protestant woman or girl for general housework; must be fond of children; comfortable room and good pay. Mrs. W. B. HORTON, 5 Dudley st., Reading, Mass.

WANTED-Girl for general housework in small family; no washing; highest wages; must be experienced and have references; apply to Mrs. J. W. HORTON, 5 Dudley st., Reading, Mass.

WANTED-General housework, adult family; all conveniences; references required. Mrs. REMNITZ, 33 Summit av., Brookline, Mass.

WOMAN, experienced, wanted for general housework. Mrs. SHERMAN, 174 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

AMERICAN, ambitious, energetic, neat appearing young man (22) wishes position as clerk, stenographer, or as bookkeeper or salesman; experienced; A1 references. IRA S. THICKFORD, JR., 108 Boston st., Boston.

AMERICAN BOY (16), first year High School of Commerce, would like work in an office running errands for Saturdays. S. M. RICHMAN, 91 Weyland st., Roxbury, Mass.

ASSEMBLING FOREMAN, residence Worcester, 40, married, A1 references; \$20.00. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier or secretary, 23; 3 years in last place; desires place with opportunity for advancement; would start at \$1000.00. Mention reference. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 47-49 Water st., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4173. Men's Dept.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier or secretary, 23; 3 years in last place; desires place with opportunity for advancement; would start at \$1000.00. Mention reference. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 47-49 Water st., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4173. Men's Dept.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced and competent; has a lot of tools; good references; will work at either occupation. Mention 12007. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, married; good experience, the penman; good references; \$20 month; mention 622. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 47-49 Water st., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4173. Men's Dept.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, executive, 37, desires responsible position; would take charge of office; good references; experienced in similar position; well recommended; accurate and reliable. R. CAMPBELL, 114 St. Botolph st., Boston.

BOY (17), mechanically inclined, would like position as helper to tradesman; best references. JAMES J. MOFFET, Jr., 51 Norfolk av., Roxbury, Mass.

BOY (19), high school graduate, willing to take any kind of position; certified; good references. J. J. BAKKER, 54 Vaham, 44 Kneeland st., Boston.

BRASS OR IRON MOLDER, 42, married; good experience and references. Mention 4173. Men's Dept.

BUSINESS MAN wants position; executive ability; experience; first class superintendent or manager. JOHN A. WHEELER, 141 Oxford st., Boston.

BUTLER (colored), residence Worcester, 38, married; good experience and references; \$20.00. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CABINET MAKER-Experienced young man wants position; good references; MORRIS HALLER, 21 East Canton st., Boston.

CARPENTER, 42, married, good experience; references; \$20.00. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 47-49 Water st., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4173. Men's Dept.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, single, good references; mention 622. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 47-49 Water st., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4173. Men's Dept.

CHAUFFEUR-Young man desires position; light truck or touring car; 4 years' experience; good references. E. M. VALSON, 16 Worcester st., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR desires situation-Good experience, references; willing and obedient; private family preferred; will go anywhere. J. A. TAYLOR, 87 Franklin st., Allston, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR-Position wanted in private family; can do all repairing; good references. J. J. BAKKER, 54 Vaham, 44 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position in private family; 9 years' experience; reliable; every week. J. H. GUARD, 170 Kent st., Brookline, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, married, desires position in private family; 3 years' experience; good references; \$20.00. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, well recommended by employer, wants position; steady, temperate and good, careful driver; willing and obedient. DAVID THOMPSON, 304 Columbia st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR-Young man, good habits, desires position in private family; 3 years' experience; good references. J. J. BAKKER, 54 Vaham, 44 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, married, desires position in private family; 3 years' experience; good references; \$20.00. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CHAUFFEUR or bell hop for summer months; references; \$12 week. Mention 620. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 47-49 Water st., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4173. Men's Dept.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, single; experienced; references; \$12 week. Mention 620. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 47-49 Water st., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4173. Men's Dept.

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CHAUFFEUR, 21

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N.E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

OFFICE ATTENDANT-Intelligent, able colored girl desires work. E. DENNIS, 64 Northfield st., suite 4, Boston, 21.
OFFICE WORK or salesgirl (21), 28, writes a good hand; high school graduate; excellent references; mention 1184. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 05, 2990.
OFFICE WORK or assistant bookkeeping wanted by young lady (24); one year's experience in office work; can do some typewriting. RUTH F. CHIFFIN, 10 Shawmut ave., Wilmington, Mass. 21

PIANIST, residence Worcester, 21, single; good references and experience. Mention 1184. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48 Green st., Worcester, Mass. Tel. 05, 2960.
POSITION wanted by a middle-aged American woman as companion for lady or as housekeeper for small family of adults, in a hotel. SAUL A. ESTEY, 357 Warren st., Roxbury, 21.

POSITION WANTED as working housekeeper for one or two people; no laundry; references; experienced. EMMANUEL HURCH SOC SERVICE, tel. B. 6181.

SEAMSTRESS wishes work by the day; any household sewing. MISS E. H. LEE, 983 Washington st., Suite 2, Boston, 21.
STENOGRAPHER, practical, rapid and accurate, desirable position; 10 years' experience in last place; miss LENA BERRY, 14 Cushing ave., Dorchester, Mass. 23

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, 10 years' experience; English and French; speaks English and German; high school education; excellent references; mention 1184. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 05, 2990.

STENOGRAPHER-Young lady desires position as stenographer; law office; experience; accurate; moderate pay. MARIAN R. ROSS, 31 Prescott st., East Boston, 21

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER-Young lady would like a position at office assistant. GESSIE MITCHELL, 232 Massachusetts ave., Suite 3, Boston, 22

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY-Executive, quick and accurate; 6 years' experience; moderate salary desired with opportunity for advancement; first-class references. GREGORY T. CHIFFIN, 10 Shawmut ave., Dorchester, Mass. 19

STUDENT would give music lessons in return for privilege of practicing on piano one hour a week; reply by letter only. MISS VERA ODESSA, 2 Rutland sq., Boston, tel. 05, 2990.

TEACHER-Lady (22) wants summer position as governess (not nurserymaid) or companion; willing to travel; can furnish references. ALICE CLAPP, 29 Davis st., Mansfield, Mass. 21

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, also typist and office clerk, 22; desires employment in city; graduate of high school; 10 years' work; mention 1184. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 05, 2990.

TRAINED ATTENDANT wants position as mother's helper, housekeeper or any position of trust requiring experience. ALICE DILLON, 137 W. 12th st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Phone Jam. 1103 W. 21

TRAVELING COMPANION, refined woman, wants position. MISS MARY SMITH, 10 W. 12th st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 21

VISITING TUTOR (German) wants employment; correct grammar and conversation; references. MARIE MIKULIC, 109 Fairview st., Boston, 21

WANTED by a reliable and refined colored young woman, a position in a small family for general housework; good references. MISS LILLIAN WALKER, 19 Hammond st., Boston, 19

WANTED-Day's work of any kind, or accommodating to competent woman; can furnish best of references; 10 to 5 for \$1.25 and carfare; Boston or nearby. A. DUNN, 11 Carlton st., Boston, 19

WANTED by a middle-aged American woman, position as housekeeper or companion; references. (all after 10 o'clock. NINA M. PRATT, 60 Warren st., Boston, 19

WANTED-Situation as clerk in bakery; local locality. Write to Mrs. C. W. LYATT, care of C. Gardner, 29 Cummins st., Dorchester, Mass. 21

WANTED-Work by day, spring cleaning, sewing, etc. MISS MINNIE McLAUGHLIN, 189 Maverick st., East Boston, 21

WANTED by an experienced woman of good ability, apartments to clean by the day; best of references; 10 to 5. MISS HILL, 361 Alston st., Cambridge, Mass. 21

WANTED-Position as housekeeper or caretaker for apartments, with entire charge, with a couple; refined woman; best of references. Address: CARRIE M. O'GESSHAL, 96 Mountfort st., Suite 2, Boston, 21

WANTED by young colored woman, housework, playmate, and general housework; best of references; city or country. LILLIAN A. BRYANT, 125 West Levee st., Boston, 21

WANTED-Care of children or adult in the hour; good reader; will take any light work. ADELAIDE W. TAYLOR, 67 W. 12th st., Boston, 21

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wants permanent situation; best references; good laundry; neat and economical. MISS AGNES F. FIELAND, 351 Warren st., Suite 6, Boston, 21

YOUNG AMERICAN woman would give her services to any one going to California in exchange for board and room; can furnish references. Address: MISS ADDIE WHIPPLE, 10 W. 12th st., Boston, 21

YOUNG COLORED GIRL wants situation to run errands and answer doorbell and telephone. CHARLOTTE FRANK, 28 W. 12th st., Boston, 21

YOUNG COLORED GIRL wishes position to do general housework in small family; well recommended. BERNIE McCLARTY, 112 Linden st., Boston, 18

YOUNG LADY, business experience, desires office position; good penman, accurate at figures; no mistakes; MISS ROSE MEYER, 29 West View st., Dorchester, Mass. 21

YOUNG LADY (20) desires position to assist in office; references; mention 1184. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 05, 2990

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

PORTERS (colored) and door men wanted for retail stores. Ask for O. Schmalz, THE MIRROR, 346 Sixth av., New York, 19

WANTED-Machinist, experienced in making patterns and dies used for hardware manufacturing; state experience and salary asked. CHANNICKY C. CLARK, 451 Park av., Rochester, N. Y. 21

WANTED-General farmer, understanding care of cows and horses; middle-aged man preferred; good home for right man; 10 to 15 miles from New York. L. B. STURD, Stoddardsville, Pa. 21

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

AMERICAN WOMAN to do general light housework; one that likes to do chickens preferred; no objection to woman with child; pleasant home; moderate compensation. KINGSLEY T. WEST, 111 Velt, Englishtown, N. J. 21

FIRST CLASS (German preferred) woman for cooking and general housework; furnish satisfactory credentials. E. CRUTTEN, 601 W. 110th st., New York, 21

GIRL WANTED for general housework; four room apartment; sleep home; references required. MRS. GERTRUDE F. POPE, 50 Cathedral parkway, New York, 21

GIRL WANTED for maid and general housework; apartment; no children; household work; references; no objection to woman with child. MISS ROSS, 347 W. Grand blvd., Detroit, Mich. 23

HOUSEKEEPER-Young lady understanding dressmaking, refined, experienced and practical; good permanent home with owner of handsome residence; references; write fullest details. MRS. M. EIDY, 411 Meadock st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 21

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

OPERATORS-Children's dresses; steady work, good wages; clean, light factory. COONS BROS., 1201 Race st., Philadelphia, Pa. 21
SALESLADIES wanted for permanent positions; also extras. F. W. WOOLWORTH, 1008 Sixth av., New York, 19
SALESWOMEN-Experienced, wanted for retail candy stores in New York city; state experience and give references. THE MIRROR, 346 Sixth av., New York, 19

STRONG, RELIABLE, intelligent, companionable woman as working housekeeper; family three; no washing; good wages; good home; right person. E. H. ROSS, East Orange, N. J. 21

SWISS-FRENCH LADY'S MAID or governess wanted for boy of 12 years; must be handy with needle, no English required. MRS. J. E. PATTON, 628 Alken ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 18

WANTED-Girl for general housework. S. W. CRAIG, 4830 Cedar av., West Philadelphia, Pa. 21

WANTED-Working housekeeper; family of four adults; good home, fair salary. CAMILLIE VALALAN, 1008 Sixth av., New York, 19

WANTED-Bright stenographer in card filing correspondence department. BLANCHARD BROS., INC., 191 W. 18th st., New York, 21

WANTED-Young lady with ability for stenographic and bookkeeping. BLANCHARD BROS., INC., 191 W. 18th st., New York, 21

Auditor, office manager or executive; experienced; responsible; willing to travel; references; J. B. HILTON, 232 Massachusetts ave., Suite 3, Boston, 22

BOOKKEEPER or office manager-American (31), unusual ability, wide experience in manufacturing; systematic, organized, quick and accurate; 6 years' experience; moderate salary desired with opportunity for advancement; first-class references. GREGORY T. CHIFFIN, 10 Shawmut ave., Dorchester, Mass. 19

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer (20), experienced, handles correspondence without dictation; best of references. MARK LEHMAN, 94 Kelly st., New York, 21

BOOKKEEPER, 30, married, 8 years' experience; quick, accurate; part or full time. ALDEN VILIE, 306 W. 113th st., New York, 18

BOY (17) wishes to learn the electrical trade; with opportunity of advancement; best references. CHAS. ZIKA, 510 E. 80th st., New York, 21

BUYER, organizer and manager, experienced in department store business, also extensive knowledge of 5 and 10 cent merchandise. BOUGHTON, 11 Dale av., Ossining, N. Y. 21

CARPENTER and millwright, first class, wishes steady situation in city or out; references. J. H. WALKER, 2340 N. Myrtle st., Philadelphia, Pa. 21

CHAUFFEUR, skilled engineer, expert driver; Scotch, trustworthy and cheerful; 10 years' experience; 10 to 15 miles from city or country; best references. FRED LEHLE, 798 East 165th st., New York, 24

CHAUFFEUR-Mechanic, German (27), married, 4 years' experience, careful driver; desires position with private family. ALICE CLAPP, 29 Davis st., Mansfield, Mass. 21

CHAUFFEUR, single, 27, wishes country position with private family; licensed in Connecticut and New York; first-class; good wages; 10 to 15 miles from city; 10 to 5 for \$1.25 and carfare; Boston or nearby. A. DUNN, 11 Carlton st., Boston, 19

CHAUFFEUR-Mechanic, speaks French, English (25), expert on foreign and American cars, highest credentials; absolutely trustworthy driver; 9 years' practical experience, wishes steady position anywhere; A1 references. Address: P. NAGY, 525 W. 122d st., New York, 21

CHAUFFEUR-Mechanic, German (27), married, 4 years' experience, careful driver; desires position with private family. ALICE CLAPP, 29 Davis st., Mansfield, Mass. 21

COLLEGE GRADUATE (25) desires position in office or factory; best of references; excellent recommendations; please answer by letter; no book propositions. LOUIS AGENTS, 112 W. 12th st., New York, 21

CORRESPONDENT, German French, English, cashier, office manager, wants position. JOHN OMAR, 75 W. 95th st., New York, 21

COUPLE, middle-aged, experienced in hotel business, want management of commercial hotel on salary basis. A. HORAC, 310 W. 12th st., New York, 21

DOOR or OFFICE MAN, or handy man in private family. GEORGE WOODING, 125 W. 12th st., New York, 21

DRAFTSMAN-Young man (21), I. C. S. student, fair knowledge of mechanical drawing; desires position as tracer; references. GEORGE W. LEVITT, 412 115th st., New York, 21

ELEVATOR OPERATOR, watchman, collector or extra in moving picture studio, posing or acting; man (44) wants situation. GEORGE W. LEVITT, 412 115th st., New York, 21

EXPERIENCED CARPENTER and business man wants position to look after or manage a building; has 10 years' experience; can collect and keep accounts; position in private family preferred. W. STUBBS, 21 Bond st., Passaic, N. J. 21

HOUSEBOY (colored, 18)-German town preferred; can sleep home; references given. CARL JONES, 7310 Bryan st., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa. 21

INVESTIGATOR, experienced and capable, hard worker, wishes position with responsible firm. A1 references; 33, married; references. HARRIS, 95 W. 137th st., New York, 21

MAN with 25 years' experience wishes position as iron foundry superintendent; 10 years' experience in glass and iron foundries. GEORGE R. WALKER, 4830 Lawrence st., Philadelphia, 18

MAN of color, 35, desires position as employer in city or country; can furnish best reference. ALEX. S. ROSS, 227 8th st., New York, 21

MIDDLE-AGED, refined and educated, want position on gentleman's estate; can furnish position of trust. MRS. W. H. MINOR, 1352 Campbell av., N. Roanoke, Va. 21

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, experienced in boiler, engine room and power plant; 10 years' experience in glass and iron foundries. GEORGE R. WALKER, 4830 Lawrence st., Philadelphia, 18

PORTER, JANITOR or general housework; 10 years' experience; 10 to 15 miles from city or country; best references. A. H. JONES, 150 W. 137th st., New York, 21

POLITICIAN, 10 years' experience, single; can take full charge or assist; steady work; understands large institutions; WILLIAM J. LE DANE, 318 Berks st., Philadelphia, 18

PUBLISHER'S REPRESENTATIVE with connection with western concern to represent in the East; 3 years' experience and thoroughly experienced; can furnish references. H. H. HAYES, 200 W. 11st st., New York, 21

RELIABLE COUPLE desire position as caretakers; private dwelling; the children; household employed. BERTHA LEVY, 77 Perry st., New York, 21

SALESMAN, collector, 12 years with one firm; 25 years' experience in glass and iron foundries; references and bond furnished. E. BEHLER, 2060 Lexington, New York, 21

SHIPPING CLERK-Ten years in freight department; 3 years superintendent of shipping; large manufacturing company; highest references. Address: MORGAN C. SILVER, South Amboy, N. J. 21

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, 35, desires permanent or temporary position; widest experience; highest credentials; temperate and industrious. WILSON MARCH, 21 White Plains, N. Y. 21

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

UNIVERSITY MAN (38) with broad banking, commercial and manufacturing experience, desires position in New York office. S. M. HANWAY, 1925 7th av., New York, 18

VALET-Young man (Scottish, 25), wishes position; could take care of bachelor's household; references. WILLIAM J. TRAVEL, Philadelphia, 18

WANTED-Position in telephone factory in inspection department, testing telephone; 9 years in last place. C. B. ROGERS, 302 Alexander st., Rochester, N. Y. 21

WANTED-Position as assistant to executive in sales and commercial end of progressive concern; automobile business; 10 years' experience; thorough training along manufacturing, sales and executive lines. HARRY F. FLOWERS, 600 W. 187th st., New York, 21

WATCHMAN or PORTER-Married man wants situation; handy and willing worker; references. EDWARD R. STANLEY, 201 W. 12th st., New York, 21

YOUNG MAN (South Chilean American), knowing little English, desires to begin at the bottom in business with future; has good references. HARRY F. FLOWERS, 600 W. 187th st., New York, 21

YOUNG MAN wishes position as private secretary; best references; good education. HOWARD J. WERNER, 2033 Green st., Philadelphia, 18

YOUNG MAN, 18, with office experience, wishes position where there is opportunity for advancement. GEORGE FRANK, 122 W. 12th st., New York, 21

YOUNG MAN desires position with civil engineer; experienced; good references. WILLIAM H. JONES, 82 N. Fullerton av., Royalton, Vt. 21

YOUNG MAN (21), 3 1/2 years' drafting experience with architects, desires position with architect or builder; high school education; can type. HARRY F. FLOWERS, 600 W. 187th st., New York, 21

YOUNG MAN, good appearance and habits, wishes position inside or outside sales; any work; references. CHARLES H. THOMPSON, care West Side Y. M. C. A., New York, 21

YOUNG MAN with experience as stenographer and bookkeeper, would like position. HIRSHMAN, 119 South av., Penn Yan, N. Y. 21

YOUNG MAN (American), educated and refined, wants position as traveling companion and secretary; references. F. ROGERS, 44 Pine st., New York, 21

YOUNG MAN (27), married, wishes position as driver in city or with private family in country; temperate, neat, willing; references. JOSEPH L. JAROS, 927 Columbia st., New York, 21

YOUNG MAN (19) would like position as salesman in men's furnishing store in New York city; had one year's experience. JAMES J. HARRIS, 732 East 21st st., New York, 21

YOUNG MAN (21) wishes position as either bookkeeper or assistant, or export clerk; 3 years' experience; references. AUGUST SCHUTZINGER, 508 Warwick st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 21

YOUNG MAN, position desired in New York or Jersey; 10 years' experience in stockroom; would take position at anything. BERT STONIER, 23 Bond st., Passaic, N. J. 21

YOUNG MAN of 28 with 10 years' experience in cloak and suit business; desires a position. T. BLUM, care J. M. Reynolds, 100 W. 12th st., New York, 21

YOUNG MAN (25) desires position on dairy farm or in small town; honest and trustworthy; best of references; can run a small dairy; 10 to 15 miles from city. 16th st., East Orange, N. J. 21

YOUNG MAN (23), temperate and industrious, handy with tools, wishes position in anything, home or abroad; can furnish references. CHAS. FROMHOLD, 540 W. 35th st., New York, 21

YOUNG MAN (22), high school graduate, wants position as salesman with large house; wishes to travel; references. JOHN J. OKUN, 232 E. 74th st., New York, 21

YOUNG MAN desires position with mercantile establishment; will care for apartments for advancement. EDGAR M. WEIL, 1 East 42d st., New York, 21

YOUNG MAN-Experienced cashier, bookkeeper, clerk, etc.; moderate salary; references. ESTELLE H. BUCHOLD, 64 E. 111th st., New York, 21

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

CHAMBERMAID, waitress, ladies' maid or general girl, colored, wants situation. JOHN EDWARDS, 21 W. 96th st., New York, 21

COMPANION or secretary, educated American woman, knowledge of music, French, English, and German; references. Mrs. E. WARD, 107 W. 34th st., New York, 21

COMPANION, secretary or caretaker; good reader; wishes position with private family. MRS. MAUD F. CAVERT, 1101 Trosky, Philadelphia, 18

COOK-Colored woman wants work in private family; 10 years' experience; references. MRS. E. I. SEALS, 1210 Simpson st., New York, 21

DAY WORKER, cleaning, sewing, etc., wanted by colored woman. MERTIE THOMPSON, 1022 South 17th st., Philadelphia, 18

DRESSMAKER would like work by the day; city references. MRS. E. KINNEY, 312 E. 32d st., New York, 21

DRESSMAKER, experienced, competent, desires work by day in New York city or suburb. MRS. AGNES VALIQUET, 179 W. 12th st., New York, 21

DRESSMAKER wants work by the day. ELIA REYNOLDS, 135 E. 80th st., New York, 21

ELLIOT-Fisher operator, 6 years' experience, desires position in telephone factory; filing and general office work. NELLIE FITZ GIBBON, Midland av., Youngstown, Pa. 21

EXPERIENCED KINDERGARTEN PRIMARY TEACHER desires opportunity for private tutoring in New York or New Jersey; or position as teacher in school. LILLIAN MATHER, N. J. 21

EXPERIENCED MAID wishes position in a few hours a day; studio or office work preferred; no washing; first-class references. ESTELLE HALLER, 218 W. 63d st., New York, 21

GOVERNNESS-Teacher, 7 years, desires residential or traveling position, teaching in New York or New Jersey. RUTH E. BARTLETT, 216 West 100th st., New York, 21

GOVERNNESS-Clerkman's daughter of education, experience, and refinement; entire charge of children over 4; MISS DOROTHY WARNE, Lock Box 2012, Philadelphia, 18

HOUSEKEEPER or linenkeeper wants position in small first-class hotel; refined; references. MISS ANNE DUNN, 424 14th st., Hyde Park, Scotland, Pa. 21

HOUSEKEEPER-American, for private family, boarding house or summer hotel; 10 years' experience; references. ELEANOR GRAHAM, 325 W. 45th st., New York, 21

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, mother's helper; middle-aged woman wants situation near Boston. MISS EMILIA W. FRANKS, 333 W. East Orange, N. J. 21

HOUSEKEEPER and plain cook (American) desires position; good manager; highest references. MARY GREGG, 250 St. Nicholas av., New York, 21

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION-Excellent references; no objection to country. MRS. M. C. GRAHAM, 50 W. 93d st., New York, 21

HOUSEWORK of waitress work wanted by 2 German girls who speak English. CARL and CATHERINE ADY, 16 St. Broad st., New York, 21

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEMAID-Refined young woman desires position with small family, apartment. MISS EMMA WOLF, 115 W. 103d st., New York, 21

LAUNDRESS, young German woman, wishes washing and ironing, home or out; A1 references. MISS M. LOTH, 66 W. 100th st., New York, 21

LAUNDRESS and cleaning, colored woman, wants work by day. SUSAN TOWNSEND, 34-40 W. 137th st., New York, 21

MAID-Colored woman would like position; housecleaning, by the day, or plain cooking; sleep home; best city references furnished. MARY VANCE, apt. 6, 176 E. 7th st., New York, 21

MATRON-Young German woman wishes a position as matron in large store or hotel; good references. MRS. SCHROEDER, 66 W. 100th st., New York, 21

RELIABLE COUPLE desire position as caretakers; private dwelling; the children; household employed. BERTHA LEVY, 77 Perry st., New York, 21

REFINED GIRL, willing and obliging, wishes position as companion or to care for child. MAY MICH, 322 53th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 21

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, desires position in office; 10 years' experience; references. JENNIE M. PERRY, 47 Wildwood, New York, 21

STENOGRAPHER, 18, with office experience, wishes position where there is opportunity for advancement. GEORGE FRANK, 122 W. 12th st., New York, 21

STENOGRAPHER-Refined young woman, 22, 5 years' commercial experience; dress MISS BERTHA FELIX, 118 W. 103d st., New York, 21

TALENTED YOUNG WOMAN, experienced in pen and ink, fashion and millinery, desires position promising advancement; willing to begin at \$12. ETHEL KIRKINS, 522 Pine st., Darcy, N. J. 21

WANTED-Position as housekeeper or any light work by a middle-aged woman; references. JAMES J. HARRIS, 732 East 21st st., New York, 21

WOMAN experienced in resident caring for children inside position as tutor or salesgirl. MISS M. McCANN, 5210 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, 18

YOUNG LADY wishes clerical position; experience; references. ETHEL MACLEOD, 136 E. 17th st., New York, 21

YOUNG LADY desires clerical position; can furnish good references. OLGA VAIL, 18 Enos pl., Jersey City, N. J. 21

YOUNG MAN (19) wants position as child and light housework; good home preferred; high wages; will go anywhere. MRS. E. HEDLER, 311 Main Home, Harway av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 21

YOUNG WOMAN, A1 education and references, speaking English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Latin; interpreter, secretary, or any other work by the day. ELIA SILVERMAN, 363 W. 34th st., New York, 21

YOUNG WOMAN, A1 education and references, speaking English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Latin; interpreter, secretary, or any other work by the day. ELIA SILVERMAN, 363 W. 34th st., New York, 21

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DALLAS, TEX.

CLEANING AND DYING—McGUIRE CO. French and English cleaning, further than the phone. South Ervay at Corinth.

Your Choice of Any Fancy Suit or Overcoat, \$15

RODGERS-MEYERS FURNITURE CO. Good Quality Home Furnishings of Every Variety. Prices moderate.

SCHUBERT PIANOS, Player Pianos and Talking Machines. McCALLON PIANO CO., 213 Elm St., Dallas

TAILORS—MEN'S REAL TAILORING. Popular prices; Suits \$25.00 and up. H. MENCER, 114 South Akard St.

ALDINE CAFETERIA, real home cooking. Tel. 2nd floor, 101 W. W. Anderson, Proprietor, 717 Fannin.

ED. C. SMITH FURNITURE CO. Complete Home Furnishings. Cash or easy terms. Near Main.

HATS rebuffed and retitled, frames; feathers cleaned, dyed and curled; flowers inserted. 312 W. Main, 919 Main.

LEVY BROS. DRY GOODS CO. Largest Exclusive Women's Store in the South. Mail Orders Filled.

THE TOGGERY SHOP—Quality retailers. Women's ready-to-wear and millinery. We specialize on corsets. 508-10 Travis.

THE WOMAN'S SHOP—Jualant gifts of the season. Southern novelties, needlework. 1210 Main

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

FRANKLIN TAXICAB CO. TAXICAB AND AUTO LIVERY. Any Tel. No. 4, 113 College St.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of novelties, gloves and substantial gifts at VROOMAN'S, 904 Nicollet ave.

CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERS. We clean. Gowns, Suits, Plumes. GROSS BROS., 96-98 So. 10th St.

CONTRACTING—FRED A. PALMER. Builder and general jobbing, painting and decorating. 3003 Hennepin. Both phones.

HARTMAN'S MILLINERY. A Complete Line of New Spring Hats. 102 North 10th St.

E. H. HOLMES—Boiler and fly-wheel inspection. 503 to 506 Globe Bldg. Telephone Tri-State C 1290, N. W. Main 1290.

J. T. SCHUBER, Tailor, 622 Hennepin Ave. R. F. OAKLEY, Manager. Clothes of the best material, moderate priced.

MEN'S SUITS, \$30 up. Dry Cleaning, Remodeling, Repairing. We call for and deliver. 353 S. 6th St.

NEEDLECRAFT SPECIALTY SHOP. HOSIERY, INFANTS' WEAR, CORSETS. PARKER, FULTON, 120 8th St. E.

OLGA REYER. FRENCH DRY CLEANER and DYER. 704 Hennepin Ave. Both phones.

PLUMBING Call S. B. HARVEY for your Plumbing Repairs. 3043 Hennepin. Both phones.

SHOWING OF EARLY SPRING HATS. Your old plumes made into new effects. CLARK'S MILLINERY, 131 So. 7th St.

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS. Men's and Women's Shoes, \$1.50 to \$7.00. Minneapolis, 721 Nicollet Ave. St. Paul, 380 Robert St.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

MEN'S SUITS, \$30 up. Dry Cleaning, Remodeling, Repairing. We call for and deliver. Tel. 30. REID BROS., 101 E. 4th St.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS—Outfitter to Mother and the Girls. Rose Esterly, 1204-06 Main St. Lunch in our lunch room.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

MARTIN-BARNES DRY GOODS CO. 518-520 Felix, Joseph, Mo. Railroad Fares Rebated

WESTERN DENVER, COL.

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS. Fancy Delicatessen, Satisfaction Guaranteed. JOY'S BUTTER STORE, 1500 Lawrence St.

BULBS, Plants and Seeds for spring planting; catalog for 1914 free. COLO. SEED & NUR. CO., 1515 Champa, near 15th St.

COAL, Coke, Wood and Charcoal for steam and domestic purposes. WM. E. RUSSELL, 1523 Welton St. Phones Main 585, 586, 587.

DENTISTRY—E. B. PEIRCE, D.D.S. Room 719, Central Savings Bank Building. Telephone Main 6855

DEPARTMENT STORE
THE A. T. LEWIS & SON DRY GOODS CO., 816 and 818. The store that believes today's right performance is tomorrow's insurance of success. Mail orders given prompt and careful attention. Free delivery everywhere.

ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, BINDERS—Mail business promptly handled. Williamson-Haffner Engraving Co., 14th St.

FORD PRINTING CO. solicits your printing. Phone Main 5328. Arcade, room 1, Ry. Exchange Bldg., 17th & Champa.

KNIGHT-ATMORE PIANO CO.—New Pianos, \$188 to \$400; used pianos \$25 to \$300. 207-209 15th St.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS, Nurserymen. H. M. Chamberlain & Son, 200 Pearl St. Tel. So. 108—"Not how cheap, but how well."

LYMAN'S
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLINERY
Our three large floors and basement are now full and complete with everything new and up-to-date direct from the manufacturer. Ask for our 32-page catalog or better still visit our show rooms. 1120 10th St.

MARINELLO HEADQUARTERS
Hair Goods and Work, Radiant Manicuring. Artisan Water, BLANCHÉ B. AMES, 303 Mac, Bl.

MODEL CLEANERS & DYERS CO.—Dry cleaning, pressing, dyeing and dying of clothing. 1317 Broadway.

PRINTING—THE UNION PRINTING CO. Quality service. Printers and Publishers. Phone Main 5435, 1829-31 Champa St.

REAL ESTATE—Personal attention given to buying, selling and renting property. L. L. KILLIE, 417-18 Cooper bldg.

REAL ESTATE, Loans, Insurance. Care of property for non-residents a specialty. L. F. EPPICH, Ideal bldg.

SHOES, HOSIERY, FURNISHING GOODS for all the family. The Regent Store, Johnston & Macdonald, 1112-1114 15th St.

SHOE REPAIRING—EASTERN SHOE REPAIR FACTORY, "Yellow Front." M. J. LAWSON, Prop. Work called for and delivered without extra charge. Phone Main 8453, 1829 Champa St.

STATIONERS and Engravers—Office desks and chairs, filing devices, sectional bookcases. The R. A. Brush Staty. Co., 634 10th.

STORAGE, MOVING, packing and shipping of household goods. The Benedict Warehouse & Transfer Co., 16th at Glenora St.

"THE STORE ACCOMMODATING" THE JOSLIN DRY GOODS CO. BETTER MERCHANDISE FOR LESS

TREMENT GROCERS—"Earth, Sea and Air, we runnack daily for your bill of fare." 200 Sixteenth St.

OMAHA, NEB.

PHOTOS OF QUALITY
SANDBERG & EITNER
107 South Sixteenth Street

SEATTLE, WASH.

ACCOUNTANTS—G. W. TEMPLE & CO. Certified Public Accountants. 532 Coiman Building, Elliott 1377

CAFETERIA—BIRD'S. A refined place to eat. Union Street. Opposite Postoffice

CHILDREN'S WEAR—Largest stock in the city at 215 2nd Ave. MISS OLIVER'S, 1513 2nd ave.

CHILDREN'S SHOP—University Station. Children's frocks for little people at moderate prices. Phone Kenwood 125.

CLOTHING—\$15 to \$35 Quality Clothing. KING BROS. CO., 719 Second Avenue

CLOTHING—SINGERMAN & SONS. Clothing, Haberdashery and Hats. Cor. 2nd at Seneca—Lumber Exch. Bldg.

CLOTHING—UPSTAIR CLOTHES SHOP. Second Floor Green Bldg. LUNDQUIST-LILLY

COAL—Clean Coal, Prompt Service, Correct Weight, Right Price. OCCIDENTAL FUEL CO., Elliott 325.

CORSETS—Agent for the GOODWIN and other first-class lines. Prices \$1.50 to \$25. MME. A. MOHRILL, 1527 Second ave.

DENTS LAUNDRY. "Shirts Ironed and Starched." 1321 Fifth Ave. Phone Elliott 3476

DEPARTMENT STORE ACCOMMODATING SERVICE to our ideal. China Painting taught; exclusive agents for Hartman's Giltbrasted Trunks, Madame L'Yran Corsets, Ingersoll & Hudson Shoes. FRASER-PATTERSON CO.

DYEING—PANTORIUM DYE WORKS. Downtown office 1419 Fourth ave. Phone Main 7080. Wagon will call.

ENGRAVING—E. J. HARTNEY CO.—Engraved wedding announcements and calling cards. 1-2 Madison blk. Elliott 781.

FURNITURE—A complete home furnishing store; from the cheapest that's good to the best that's made. GRUET-KANKIN CO., 5th and Pike sts.

GROCERIES—OLD HOMESTEAD BRAND are the best. They are sold all over the state of Washington. Ask your grocer for them. If he doesn't have them tell us. Sylvester Bros. Co., Distributors.

HABERDASHERS—KING BROS., 719 Second Ave. CORNET STYLES.

HICKS CAFETERIA. Serves you right. Leary Building

HOUSE PAINTING—INTERIOR DECORATING—THEO. COOPER, 214 Seneca St. Phone Main 4130, Sidney 396.

ICE CREAM, CANDIES, LIGHT LUNCHEONS. STOKES, 912 SECOND AVE.

INTERIOR DECORATOR, Upholstering. Wagon Delivery. Phone 1000. FREDERICK & NELSON

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and WATCHES. GRAHAM & VICTOR. Main 4220, 821 Second Ave.

LADIES' TAILOR. N. J. OLSON. Main 512

LAUNDRY—CITY OF PARIS FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY. Tel. East 2250

LAUNDRY—SUPPLY LAUNDRY. "YOUR FAMILY LAUNDRY." East 317. Phone Elliott 2201

"LAUNDRY—NELSON'S—LAUNDRY." Phone Main 5479

MILLINERY—MME. E. SHOULDER. Distinctive Designs in Millinery. 1214 Third Avenue

WESTERN SEATTLE, WASH. (Continued)

MRS. WELLMAN'S SCHOOL. HENRY, The Gables. East 6688

MODISTES—Carlton Gown Co., Inc. Importers. Original line—Exclusive. Satisfaction guaranteed. 902 Green Bldg.

MOVING, packing, shipping. Fireproof warehouse. Reduced rates east and west. HENRY WELLMAN, Main 2817.

Nu Bone Corsets—Vegetable Silk Hosiery. NU BONE CORSET SHOP. Elliott 4435, 302 People's Bank Bldg.

SHOES—TURRELL SHOE CO. 903 Second Ave., shows the largest stock of shoes in the Northwest.

SOUVENIR AND CURIO SHOP—Antiques, Baskets, Navajo Rugs, Indian Goods. 229 Union St., near postoffice.

TAILORING—J. M. CUNNINGHAM, Merchant Tailor, suits 203, Tr

Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities

SHIPPING NEWS

WIRELESS REPORTS

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sale is reported through the office of W. J. McDonald, 95 Milk street, of one of the largest parcels of vacant land in Brighton, being that of the Duncklee estate at the corner of Faneuil and Oakland streets on which upwards of 100 houses will be built the coming season. The property contains 1,072,332 square feet and is assessed for \$46,300. It has a frontage on Faneuil street of 1350 feet and 1000 feet on Oakland street in Brighton.

Plans are already formulated for the extension and building of Arlington, Bennett, Harriet and Madeline streets, also the extension of Oakland street in direct line to Faneuil street. Oakland street and Faneuil street are to be widened to conform to the lines proposed by the board of survey of the city of Boston. Arlington street is to be built 60 feet wide and the remaining streets 45 feet wide. The plan of development will be single houses containing six to eight rooms, 100 of which will be built this year. The purchaser was Almon J. Furbush.

BACK BAY AND CITY PROPER

John L. Grandin has purchased for his own occupancy the 4-story swell front brick residence, located 54 Fenway adjacent to the Westland avenue entrance. The property is conveyed by the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society and includes 3600 square feet of ground. All assessed for \$51,000; \$21,500 of this amount applies to the land.

Another sale has been closed by Frederic Vianx on Edinboro street near Beech street. It was purchased by Daniel P. Collins from the One Hundred Associates, price not given, but the premises are assessed for \$13,000 including 1347 square feet of land extending through to Oliver place, and carries \$11,000 of the taxed value.

WEST END AND SOUTH END SALES

Improved property at 14 Hancock street near Cambridge street has been sold by Natalie K. Shalit to Isaac Sheinberg et al., consisting of a 4½-story brick building taxed for \$3500 standing on 2270 square feet of land carrying \$9100 additional assessment. The lot extends through to Ridgeway Lane.

The South End parcel is situated 1975 Washington street, corner of Arnold street, and consists of a 3½-story brick house assessed in the name of Abraham Yulewicz for \$3000 and the 1555 square feet of land is taxed on a valuation of \$6200 more. John Gillig is the buyer.

CAMBRIDGE BUILDING LAND

Benjamin P. Ellis of 78 Devonshire street has sold for M. Grishaver to Newhall & Blevins two lots of land in what was known as Hubbard park, Cambridge, also one lot on Brattle street, containing about 11,000 square feet, and the other adjoining on Hubbard Park road. The total area is \$19,000 square feet, assessed for about \$16,000. The new owners will erect two high-class single houses.

WENTWORTH IS TO GRADUATE 194

Work of the pupils of the Wentworth Institute will be on exhibition today and tomorrow from 7 to 10 p. m. Tonight the largest class since the school's foundation, containing 194 men, will be graduated from the evening school.

The exercises will be held in the school foundry. Principal Arthur L. Williston will preside at the exercises and will deliver a brief address and remarks will be made by the heads of the departments.

DE LUXE CASES ON TRIAL

Glen Farmer, Samuel Rosenfield and J. P. Clark are on trial today in the superior criminal court in the so-called "de luxe" book cases, charged with larceny and conspiracy. The cases of Herbert S. Virtue and John B. Williams, Jr. were not pressed.

BOSTONIAN BUYS CROW'S NEST, OLD HOME OF "JOE" JEFFERSON



Former residence of actor at Buzzards Bay

Crow's Nest, once the home of Joseph Jefferson, the famous interpreter of Washington Irving's legend of the Catskill mountains, has been sold at Buzzards Bay, Mass. Crow's Nest consists of a broad conception of comfort combined with modern art, and more, condensed into a model home of generous proportions, thoroughly fireproof, built of the best field stone and pressed brick, on the top of a high cliff. The entire roof is made of corrugated copper and the house cost more than \$150,000 to build. Although one of the most famous summer estates in the country, Crow's Nest is but little known by tourists, as

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Abraham Yulewicz to John Gillig, Washington and Arnold sts.; q. \$1.
One Hundred Associates to Daniel P. Collins, Edinboro st. and Oliver pl.; q. \$1.
Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society to John L. Grandin, Back Bay Fens and Westland Entrance; d. \$50,000.
Natalie K. Shalit to Isaac Sheinberg et al.; Hancock st. and Ridgeway Lane; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Ann E. Robbins to Alice M. Sharples, Tudor st.; w. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Abraham Cohen to Antonio Vena, Chelsea st.; w. \$1.

Paulus P. Tucci to Maria D'Argenio et al.; Bremen st.; q. \$1.
Patrick A. Kane to Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to Bessie Shiff, Parkway near Paris st.; q. \$1.
Jane O'Brien to Martin A. Di Iorio, Chelsea st.; w. \$1.

Arthur Koerner, Mitze, to Arthur Koerner, Orleans st.; q. \$400.

Same to same, Orleans st.; d. \$400.

ROXBURY
Esther Marcus to Jennie R. Marcus, Mt. Pleasant st.; w. \$1.

Marco Delano to Antonio G. Tomasello, Bromley st.; w. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Ada MacFarlane to Bella Well, Middleton st.; w. \$1.

D. Chauncey Brewer to William H. Hardy, Chase, Cottage and Daves sts.; q. \$1.

Amanda H. Morgan to Harry A. Jager, Alpha rd.; w. \$1.

Vesta M. King to Margaret C. Nelson, Washington st.; q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Ronald S. Woodbury to Arthur E. Biala, Center st.; q. \$1.

John A. Hovey et al. to Millage S. Acker, South st.; q. \$1.

Mary A. Keyorkian to Myrtle E. Albee, Cranston st.; w. \$1.

John A. Hovey et al. to George E. Crocker, Washington st.; q. \$1.

Same to Rudolph O. Pacht, South st.; 3 lots; q. \$1.

BRIGHTON
Thomas W. Carter to George M. MacLaren, Empire and N. Harvard sts.; rel. \$1.

Margaret Herlihy to Mary A. O'Connor, Perthshire rd.; w. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN
William J. Dyer to Mary M. Maguire, Lyndeborough st.; q. \$1.

HYDE PARK
Jacob W. Wilbur to Albert H. K. Hernes et al.; Weston st.; 2 lots; w. \$1.

CHELSEA
Morris Ostrovitz et al. to Isaac Razin, Summer st.; w. \$1.

WINTHROP
Joseph A. Elwell to Elizabeth A. Sheehan, Emerson and Lowell rds.; w. \$1.

REVERE
John M. Norris to Sarah E. Norris, Washburn av.; q. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: or brick garage.

Tremont entrance to Fens, 31, ward 19; Lealand Powers, Allen W. Jackson; brick schoolhouse.

Seaver st., 345, ward 20; William A. Foubay, Richard J. Shum; frame dwelling.

Chestnut st., 24, ward 11; Codman & Street, trs.; frame locker.

Bolton st., 283, ward 14; United Bldg. & Commercial C. frame dwelling.

Bolton st., 285, ward 14; J. M. Parks; frame dwelling.

Hollander st., 24-26, ward 21; Louis Silberman et al.; alter tenements.

Essex st., 65-65, ward 7; Ann R. Richards et al.; alter stores and mfg.

Sudbury st., 116-120, ward 6; Hotel Heidelberg; alter hotel.

Tremont st., 171, ward 7; C. E. Cotting; alter offices.

Columbus av., 400, ward 12; Julius Dangle; alter store and lodging.

Mass. av., 140, ward 10; Paul Hamlin; alter store and tenements.

Sunshine av., 6, ward 20; G. Colallo; alter store and dwelling.

Kneeland st., 52, ward 7; Casey estate; fire stores and lodgings.

DR TRYON IS TO TALK

Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, speaks before the International American College of Springfield Sunday on "One Hundred Years of Peace," and on Monday morning at the Springfield high school.

IMPORTED MUTTON COSTS LESS

Mutton from Argentine and Australia is being sold in Boston from 1 cent to 2 cents per pound cheaper than the American product of similar grade.

T wharf arrivals today were:

Schooners Clintonia 87,000 pounds, Sadie M. Nunan 12,400, Eva Avina 2000, Rose Standish 8500, Mary C. Santos 47,500, and Str. Surf 22,350. Dealers' prices were normal, quotations being as follows: Steak cod \$5.50 per hundred-weight, market cod \$3.50, haddock \$4.50, large hake \$6.75, medium hake \$4.75, and cusk \$3.25.

Milder conditions are bringing out additional gill netters, and easier work on the fishing grounds means larger receipts of fresh fish. Gill netters hauled for about 75,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly haddock, at Gloucester today, the largest receipts for one day since last fall. The schooner Yakima also arrived with 28,000 pounds fresh halibut.

For the first time in many weeks, or since the harbor was closed to navigation, a fishing vessel arrived at Yarmouth, N. S., according to today's report. The Boston schooner Ethel B. Penny hailing for about 10,000 pounds fresh fish arrived there to land John Johnson, the cook.

Seventy-seven days from the Orient, the British steamer Shirley, Captain Hopley, reached port today with a general cargo worth nearly \$1,000,000, a day ahead of the time she was expected. Favorable conditions were encountered in the Atlantic. Included in her crew are 28 Chinese, who will be guarded while the steamer is in port to prevent violation of the Chinese exclusion act.

Steamship Canadian of the Leyland line was reported by cable as arriving at Liverpool today from Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS TO TAKE LEAD AT SAN FRANCISCO

The board of Panama-Pacific managers for Massachusetts is to have the leading educational exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held in San Francisco next year. Each state is expected to contribute only those phases of its educational system which are most informing. Massachusetts has been requested to contribute the three most prominent elements of the composite exhibit.

The managers and Commissioner Snedden have been in conference with representatives of the exposition. Commissioner Claxton of the bureau of education at Washington has been appointed chairman of an advisory committee.

The managers have under consideration the appointment of C. T. C. Whitcomb, principal of the high school of Brockton, to organize an exhibit and to remain in charge of it during the period of the exposition. Mr. Whitcomb has obtained leave of absence from his Brockton position for this purpose.

Large place will be given to textile education and to secondary vocational education as developed in Massachusetts.

RETENTION OF BROADWAY CARS MEETS FAVOR

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Sentiment in the villages along the Hudson, in the towns of Greenburg and Mt. Pleasant, in favor of the repeal of the Burns law, which prohibits a trolley on Broadway, was shown by the vote taken Tuesday in Dobbs Ferry, where the trolley was an issue. The vote was 478 for the repeal to 85 against. Irvington cast 196 for and 21 against. The result in Tarrytown and North Tarrytown was 660 for repeal and 156 against.

William and John D. Rockefeller worked hard to save the bill. All the men on William Rockefeller's estate got the day off to win votes for the retention of the law.

PROF. RUSSELL TO GIVE LECTURES

Bertrand Russell, exchange professor at Harvard from the University of Cambridge, has arrived in Cambridge to take up the duties of his appointment. A part of his work will be represented in eight lectures at the Lowell Institute on "Scientific Method in Philosophy."

BANK TO PENSION EMPLOYEES

NEW YORK—The National Bank of Commerce in New York announced on Tuesday that it had put into operation a plan of pensions, insurance and disability insurance for the benefit of its employees.

PROF. BAKER TO SPEAK

Prof. George F. Baker of Harvard will speak before the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 9 Ashburton place, the afternoon of April 1, on "The Drama and American History."

CIVIL SERVICE MEN TO REPORT

At the meeting of the Civil Service Retirement Association in the American house Thursday night the delegates to the recent convention in Washington will make their report.

LINER BOHEMIAN ARRIVES

With 28 cabin passengers the Leyland liner Bohemian, Captain Hiscoc, arrives from Liverpool this afternoon.

PORT OF BOSTON Arrived

Cutter Gresham, Winram, from a cruise.

Str Bohemian (Br), Hiscoc, Liverpool.

Tug Sommers H. Smith, Evans, twg bge T J Hooper.

Str Shirley (Br), Hopley, Higo, Karatsu, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore, Calicut, Oran.

Str Grecian, Page, Philadelphia.

Str J H Devereaux, Keene, Newport News.

Str Melrose, Frostad, Baltimore.

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Str H M Whitney, Colberth, New York.

Tug International, McGoldrick, Philadelphia, twg bgs Maple Hill, Buck Ridge and Coleraine.

Str Carrillo, Smith, Port Antonio, Colon, and Port Limon.

Str Howard, Chase, Baltimore via Newport News.

Sailed

Cutter Gresham, Provincetown; str Rhaetia (Ger), Hamburg; str ltr Jonas H French, Ipswich.

Strs Zuiderdijk (Dutch), Rotterdam via Philadelphia; Willesden (Br), Hull; Yearby (Br), Baltimore; tgs E L Pillsbury, twg bgs Oak Hill, Lynn; Security, twg bgs S O Co No 88, New York; H A Mathis, twg schr Horace M Bickford, for Beverly.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Calameres, Colon, Port Antonio, etc.; Prinz Eitel Friedrich, do, Kingston, etc.; Guantanamo, Progreso; Aros Castle, Baltimore; El Norte, Galveston; Archane, Bombay; Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BRUNSWICK, March 17—Arrd. str Rio Grande, New York.

Str, schr Eagle Wing, Higbee, Port Reading.

BEAUFORT, N. C., March 17—Sld, from Cape Lookout Cove, str Berlin, Guano for New York.

CHARLESTOWN, S. C., March 17—Arrd, str Comanche, Jacksonville and left for New York; Theo Weems, Baltimore and left on return via Georgetown.

FERNANDINA, March 17—Arrd, str Brika, Philadelphia.

GALVESTON, March 17—Arrd, str Miramichi, Buenos Aires via Barbados; Themis, Boca Grande; Topila, Tampico.

Sld, str Isabela, San Juan; El Oriente, New York; cable str Rey, do.

NORFOLK, March 17—Arrd schrs William E. Downes, Nash, New York and cleared for Jacksonville; Chas. K. Schull, Philadelphia; tug John T. Donohue, towing three barges, New York; barges Josephus, and Sea King, and latter left for Providence. Cld str Cresswell, Bremen. Sld str Alsea, Cette; Monviso, Genoa; Howick Hall, New York; Frederica, Curacao; Crown Point, Liverpool; Wimborne, Naples; schrs Marcus L. Urann, Thomas, Portland; Wyoming, McLeod, Boston; Estelle Krieger, Reemie, Tampa; tug Murrell, twg bgs Emeline, Boston, and Annie, New Bedford.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville for New York, was 570 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Tuesday.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah for New York, was 18 miles north of Martins Inlet at 8 p m Tuesday.

SS Herbert G. Wylie (Br), Tampico for New York, passed Frying Pan lightship at noon Tuesday.

SS Metapan (Br), Santa Marta for New York, was 500 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Tuesday.

SS Caracas, San Juan for New York, was 416 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Tuesday.

SS San Marcos, Mobile for New York, was 58 miles southeast of Mobile bar at noon Tuesday.

SS Arcadian (Br), Bermuda for New York, was 490 miles southeast of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Tuesday.

SS Calameres (Br), Port Limon for New York, was 49 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Tuesday.

SS Suwanee, Baltimore for Jacksonville, was 18 miles southwest of Diamond Shoal lightship at 8 p m Tuesday.

SS Trinidadia (Br), towing barge Gen Pettibone, Tampico for Port Arthur, was 110 miles south of Sabine bar at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS City of Mexico (Nor), New Orleans for Veracruz, was 400 miles southeast of Galveston bar at 2 a m Tuesday.

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Str Shirley (Br), Hopley, Higo, Karatsu, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore, Calicut, Oran.

Str Grecian, Page, Philadelphia.

Str J H Devereaux, Keene, Newport News.

Str Melrose, Frostad, Baltimore.

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Str H M Whitney, Colberth, New York.

Tug International, McGoldrick, Philadelphia, twg bgs Maple Hill, Buck Ridge and Coleraine.

Str Carrillo, Smith, Port Antonio, Colon, and Port Limon.

Str Howard, Chase, Baltimore via Newport News.

Sailed

Cutter Gresham, Provincetown; str Rhaetia (Ger), Hamburg; str ltr Jonas H French, Ipswich.

Strs Zuiderdijk (Dutch), Rotterdam via Philadelphia; Willesden (Br), Hull; Yearby (Br), Baltimore; tgs E L Pillsbury, twg bgs Oak Hill, Lynn; Security, twg bgs S O Co No 88, New York; H A Mathis, twg schr Horace M Bickford, for Beverly.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Calameres, Colon, Port Antonio, etc.; Prinz Eitel Friedrich, do, Kingston, etc.; Guantanamo, Progreso; Aros Castle, Baltimore; El Norte, Galveston; Archane, Bombay; Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BRUNSWICK, March 17—Arrd. str Rio Grande, New York.

Str, schr Eagle Wing, Higbee, Port Reading.

BEAUFORT, N. C., March 17—Sld, from Cape Lookout Cove, str Berlin, Guano for New York.

CHARLESTOWN, S. C., March 17—Arrd, str Comanche, Jacksonville and left for New York; Theo Weems, Baltimore and left on return via Georgetown.

FERNANDINA, March 17—Arrd, str Brika, Philadelphia.

GALVESTON, March 17—Arrd, str Miramichi, Buenos Aires via Barbados; Themis, Boca Grande; Topila, Tampico.

Sld, str Isabela, San Juan; El Oriente, New York; cable str Rey, do.

NORFOLK, March 17—Arrd schrs William E. Downes, Nash, New York and cleared for Jacksonville; Chas. K. Schull, Philadelphia; tug John T. Donohue, towing three barges, New York; barges Josephus, and Sea King, and latter left for Providence. Cld str Cresswell, Bremen. Sld str Alsea, Cette; Monviso, Genoa; Howick Hall, New York; Frederica, Curacao; Crown Point, Liverpool; Wimborne, Naples; schrs Marcus L. Urann, Thomas, Portland; Wyoming, McLeod, Boston; Estelle Krieger, Reemie, Tampa; tug Murrell

Late News of the Financial World Wool Industry

DEMAND FOR WOOL SLACKENS AS PRICES TEND TO ADVANCE

Manufacturers Foresee Curtailment of Margin for Profit if Cost of Supplies Is to Continue to Increase—Advices From Abroad Indicate Strong Market

Although there has been little hesitancy on the part of American buyers who have been operating at the London March sales, which closed Tuesday, according to reports from the other side, some disposition to slacken the pace has been observed in this market.

Manufacturers foresee, as has been previously intimated, a condition of affairs in the wool market that is likely to result in giving them extremely narrow margins for profit, and possibly none at all, if quotations continue their upward tendency.

There is cause for some degree of hopefulness, however, in the fact that February's extremely severe climatic conditions reduced retail stocks of apparel considerably in many trade centers, and less remains to be carried over than dealers expected to have on hand when they surveyed the prospects a short time ago.

For next fall, therefore, a fair demand for heavy-weight fabrics and general merchandise in winter lines of woolen goods is anticipated, if prices are not forced beyond a reasonable level. Even at the present stage of increases in cost, however, mill men are predicting that it will be absolutely necessary to secure higher figures for their output. Reorders probably will not be accepted on the basis of recently prevailing prices.

In this connection the chief source of satisfaction in manufacturing circles is the fact that foreign producers have kept well sold up during the past year or two, and are busy on orders for the markets to which they have been accustomed during many years to look for their patronage. Thus far they have made much less effort to secure orders on this side of the Atlantic than would otherwise have been the case.

Higher wool quotations at London mean that competition here from importers will be made more difficult, inasmuch as the natural resistance that is

manifested in America on the subject of advances in the price of both wool and manufactures thereof, tends to keep this market the lowest in the world, as it has been for some time past.

Despite the buoyancy noted abroad corresponding increases in values have not been secured here. The market is firmer and has risen slightly but advances are made with difficulty, and the buying movement is checked somewhat by the attempt to raise quotations all along the line.

Recent transactions in domestic clips have been of moderate volume. Demand continues fair for pulled and scoured stock and considerable interest is centered upon them because of the difficulty encountered in obtaining desirable shearings. The supply of all grades of the latter is limited and will continue light until the newly shorn territory stock from the Southwest comes forward steadily again.

Fleeces are strong, in sympathy with advices from abroad on similar wools, and XX and above Ohio commands 27 cents and sometimes more. Delaine brings 28 cents for fine washed, and some dealers are holding above this level. For good fine clothing territory wools the scoured basis is around 55¢ to 56¢. Predictions of 60¢ wool are heard occasionally.

Imported wools, in the absence of ample supplies of domestic offerings, are still receiving much attention. They are firm and in many instances too high to meet the views of the mill buyers, but considerable is sold here from week to week.

Contracting continues, although less actively, as the early probable requirements have been provided for, and much imported wool is here or coming, to bridge the period between the present time and new clip domestic arrivals. Renewed conservatism is apparent, as it is realized that a scramble for wool would seriously raise western prices.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR HAS BEEN GROWING

WASHINGTON—It is pointed out in government reports that the per capita consumption of sugar in the United States increased materially between the years 1881 and 1912. At the earlier date it was 46 pounds a year, and at the later date 78 pounds. The total annual consumption, of course, has been advancing at the same time as the population has increased. In 1881 it was 2,500,000,000 pounds, and in 1912 it was 7,900,000,000.

Of the United States sugar supply only 23 per cent comes from home factories. The insular possessions furnish nearly 22 per cent, and the rest comes from foreign countries, chiefly Cuba and the Dutch East Indies.

Data collected by the department of agriculture show that about 2000 pounds of sugar are secured from an acre of sugar land in Louisiana, that an acre of sugar beets will produce about 2500 pounds, and that in Hawaii, where the yield is larger than anywhere else in the United States or its possessions, about 9500 pounds of sugar come from an acre.

Roughly speaking, the Hawaiian output about equals the beet sugar output of continental United States, the Porto Rican production is roughly equal to that of Louisiana, while the surplus from the Philippines, as represented by exports, approximates one-half of the Porto Rican crop.

The United States leads all other countries as an importer of sugar.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Firm prices were exacted in all quarters of the naval stores market yesterday, and business was of better proportions.

Rosins—Values of graded rosins in yard underwent no further quotable change yesterday, and the common to good strained varieties were offering on the basis of \$4.30 to \$4.40. Other grades were quoted proportionately.

The following prices are for graded rosins in yard as quoted by the New York Commercial: Graded B \$4.30@4.40, D \$4.35@4.45, E \$4.35@4.45, F \$4.40@4.50, G \$4.45@4.55, H \$4.50@4.60, I \$4.50@4.60, K \$4.60, M \$5.25, N \$5.25, WG \$6.40, WW \$6.75.

Tar and pitch—Kiln-burned and retort tar were available in several quarters as low as \$7 per barrel yesterday, while other dealers were asking up to \$7.50 to \$8, according to quantity. Pitch was in very light demand, and prices were repeated on the basis of \$3.50 to \$4.25 for round lots of 200 pounds.

SAVANNAH—Tuesday's market: Spirits firm at 40¢; sales 4, receipts 152; exports 1027, stock 13,149. Rosins firm; sales 1008, receipts 1930, exports 713, stock 114,826. Prices: WW \$6.20, WG \$5.85, N \$5.50, M \$4.60, K \$4.12, I \$4.12, H \$4.10, G \$4.07, F \$4.05, E \$4.10, D \$3.97, B \$3.95.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, March 18)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—John W. Emery; Essex, Mass.—Nathan Sachs; The Leader; Copley Plaza, Boston. Albany, N. Y.—H. E. King of King Bros. Shoe Co.; Parker, Chicago. Albany, N. Y.—F. C. Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza, Boston. Albany, N. Y.—L. Helbrun of Hillman & Co.; Lenox, Havana, Cuba—Juan Martinez; U. S. Lynchburg, Va.—Geo. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox, New York—W. Downing of Williams Stores; Essex, New York—Ben Epstein of Greenhut-Siegel-Copier Co.; Essex, Philadelphia—A. Meltzer and R. Meltzer; U. S. Philadelphia—Jacob Schwartz; U. S. Philadelphia—E. T. Anthony; U. S. Philadelphia—F. Barnett; U. S. Quebec—Alfred J. Jacques; U. S. Petersburg, Va.—Aug. Wright and W. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S. Richmond, Va.—L. Stern of Stern & Co.; Tour, San Francisco—J. F. Reedy of The Emporium Stores; at one of the clubs, St. Louis—P. Levy; U. S. St. Louis—S. F. Doerr of Fillingers Boettge Shoe Co.; Essex, Toledo—A. G. Koppitz; U. S. LEATHER BUYERS

Liverpool, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Tour, Quebec—J. V. Hatch; U. S. (The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

GOVERNMENT'S COTTON STANDARD

NEW YORK—Governing board of cotton exchange at meeting Tuesday afternoon voted to adopt without qualification the government standard types for classification of cotton deliverable on local contracts.

It has not been decided on what date the new ruling will be put into effect, but a plan has been proposed whereby trading might be started under the new system without affecting validity of old contracts.

The situation will probably involve a system of arbitrage between old and new contracts which it is thought can be affected without depreciating existing obligations.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 58c, off 1/4¢; Mexican dollars 45 1/2¢ unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver steady 26 1/2d, off 1 1/2d. Gold premium at Madrid 6.10, at Lisbon 17.

DIVIDENDS

The Detroit Edison Company declared regular dividend of 1 1/2 per cent payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

Proctor & Gamble Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 15.

La Rose Consolidated Mines declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable April 20 to stock of record March 31.

The Germantown Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.31 1/4, payable April 7.

The Eastern Michigan Edison Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

Rio Tinto declared semi-annual dividend of 35c, on ordinary shares. This compares with 40c. six months ago and 50c. a year ago.

The Empire Trust Company of New York declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable March 31 to stock of record March 21.

Quarterly dividend of \$1.50 has been declared on preferred stock of Sierra Pacific Electric Company, payable May 1, to stock of record April 15.

The Title Guarantee Trust Company of New York has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable March 31 to stock of record March 23.

The Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia, has declared usual quarterly dividend of \$3 per share payable April 1 as registered March 15.

Republic Railway & Light Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 15 to holders of record March 31.

The directors of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company have declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2 per share payable April 15 to stock of record March 20.

Houghton County Traction Company has declared semi-annual dividends of \$3 on preferred stock and \$2.50 on the common stock, both payable April 1, to stock of record March 21.

The Cincinnati & Hamilton Traction Company's regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common and 1 1/4 per cent on preferred stocks have been declared payable April 1.

The directors of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share, payable March 31 to stock of record March 18.

The directors of the Kaufman Department Stores, Inc., of Pittsburgh, have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 20.

Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. has deferred quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent due April 1 on the \$9,100,000 preferred. The stock is cumulative and has paid regular dividends since Oct. 1, 1910.

The International Nickel Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on its common stock. The preferred is payable May 1, and the common is payable June 1.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company declared quarterly dividends of 2 1/2 per cent on the common and preferred stocks. Heretofore dividends have been declared semi-annually 5 per cent. The common dividend is payable April 11 to holders of record March 28. The preferred dividend is payable April 11 to holders of record March 28.

TRUST COMPANIES DEPOSITS LARGE

PHILADELPHIA—Deposits of trust companies in this city are larger than they have been at almost any time. At \$418,312,222 on Feb. 20, 1914, they were \$67,000 greater than on Nov. 1, 1913, while in May, 1912, the actual deposits were less than \$394,000,000.

Expansion of deposits would be naturally accompanied by increase in loans, but combined loans and investment item was nearly \$449,000,000 three months ago, as against about \$444,000,000 at present. In connection with the known writing off against investments depreciation in the case of various large institutions, the total credit to surplus and undivided profits of the trust companies of this city was less on Feb. 20, 1914, than on either Nov. 1, 1913, May 1, 1913, or Nov. 2, 1912.

ELECTROLYTIC COPPER HIGHER

NEW YORK—Several of the leading selling agencies have advanced price for electrolytic copper to 14 1/2 cents. This is an increase of 1/4¢ a pound over Tuesday's price and about 1/2¢ above the low point reached in the recent decline.

Better orders from domestic manufacturers, and especially European buyers, are responsible for the improvement in price. The market is firm at the advance, and it is doubtful if copper in any quantity can be obtained under 14 1/2 cents.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

Exchanges—\$27,588,012 \$28,665,637
Balances—1,932,244 2,010,002
United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$50,735.

BALTIMORE & OHIO HAS NOT ARRANGED NEW FINANCING

Financial Interests Inclined to Insist Upon Long Term Bond Issues in Preference to Short Term Notes—All Roads in Need of Money

Although it is well known that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has \$20,000,000 of one-year 5 per cent gold notes maturing on July 1 next it is stated by one who is thoroughly conversant with affairs of the road that the matter of financing the issue has not yet reached a stage beyond discussion. There appears to be a feeling in financial and investment circles that the railroads should attempt to finance their future needs with long-term issues in preference to short-term notes and it may be that the Baltimore & Ohio will consider the sale of some of its Chicago Terminal first mortgage bonds or other treasury securities to meet the July 1 maturity and provide funds for future use.

This will depend upon conditions in the investment world, it is stated, when the road is ready to take up the matter actively. The management for some time has been discussing the situation with banking interests, but to date absolutely nothing has been decided. It has been proposed that perhaps a new issue of notes, larger in amount than those maturing, may be decided upon, and that additional bonds of the Chicago Terminal Company will be issued as collateral. There are now outstanding \$28,000,000 of these bonds which are used as collateral for the \$20,000,000 of notes and if a larger amount of short-term securities should be put out, it would be necessary to put up additional security for the issue.

With regard to the report that the company contemplates the authorization of a large blanket mortgage to cover the entire system and care for all its present outstanding securities as they mature, it is not believed in well-informed circles that such a procedure will be carried out.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS ARE MAKING FAVORABLE HEADWAY

Earnings of all southern railroads present a marked contrast to those in other sections of the country, particularly in the eastern district. Rising expense ratios have of course exerted an influence there as elsewhere but not to such a marked degree. Gross earnings in the South, moreover, have been well maintained.

For the six months ended with December the total operating revenues of the southern group of railroads showed an increase of 4.9 per cent over the previous year. Decreases occurred on both the western and eastern roads during the period. The net operating revenues of the southern roads showed an increase of 2.5 per cent for the half year whereas those of the eastern group decreased 17.1 per cent and those of the western district 9.4 per cent.

These favorable conditions are reflected in the showing of Southern Railway, whose January gross made a gain of 1.5 per cent over the previous year. For the seven months of its fiscal year to the end of January the road's total operating revenues were nearly 3 per cent ahead of the corresponding period

at this time. Eventually, however, it is stated something of the sort will be undertaken, as within the next 10 years the company will have very large amounts of bonds maturing. In 1925, \$74,829,400 of prior lien mortgage gold 3 1/2 per cent bonds and about \$45,000,000 of Southwestern division first mortgage 3 1/2 per cent bonds mature. From that time on for several years the company has other amounts of bonds maturing which will have to be taken care of, and as many railroads have already authorized large mortgages to cover their entire outstanding indebtedness, it is thought that similar action will be taken by the Baltimore & Ohio. Whether the present negotiations with the bankers may result in some such step at this time is impossible to state.

It is recognized that all the railroads are in need of money, if they are expected to hold their own in the future. Some are inclined to believe, however, that the policy of the carriers will experience a change during the next few months. That is to say, it will become apparent that they will have to expend more liberally from net earnings for improvements and go a little more slowly in the matter of new commitments. If this policy is adopted some companies will doubtless find it necessary to pay smaller dividends than those now disbursed.

For several years past the railroads have been expending liberally sums that have been obtained through the issuance of additional securities instead of issues devoting surplus revenues to such purposes. As a result large amounts of short-term issues have been disposed of, while at the same time liberal dividends have been paid to stockholders by most companies.

a year ago, but net after taxes showed a falling off of about \$266,763, or 2.3 per cent.

Southern Railway has been spending somewhat more on maintenance than a year ago, but the proportion of these expenses to gross remains about the same. The increase in transportation and traffic expenses is reflected in a rise in the operating ratio to 69.8 per cent of gross, compared with 68.5 per cent.

Southern Railway on its last fiscal year showed 11.80 per cent earned on its \$60,000,000 preferred stock. In fact it has averaged to earn 11 1/2 per cent on the preferred for the last three years. It should be able in the current year to make nearly as favorable a showing as in 1913, according to present indications.

The following tabulation shows Southern Railway's operating results for the seven months of its fiscal year ended Jan. 31:

| | 1914 | Increase | % |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----|
| Gross earnings | \$41,999,994 | \$1,202,137 | 2.9 |
| Maintenance | 12,338,832 | 306,288 | 2.5 |
| % of gross | 29.1 | | |
| Total exp. | 29,344,297 | 1,380,158 | 4.9 |
| % of gross | 69.8 | | |
| Net after taxes | 11,188,794 | \$266,763 | 2.3 |

*Decrease.

ASSENT TO NOTE EXTENSION OF M. RUMELY CO.

NEW YORK—Assent by enough M. Rumely Company note-holders, or about 90 per cent, three-year extension of \$10,000,000 note issue from March 1, 1915, to make it operative, makes it possible to secure seasonal financial requirements and to pay March interest, as banks had refused to advance any funds unless the note issue was extended.

Note-holders who have agreed to extension will receive a bonus of 5 per cent of holdings in new 6 per cent notes, maturing at the same time, and 10 per cent in common stock. Those not extending will have to be paid off at original maturity, March 1, 1915. However, the committee hopes to receive many more deposits, some delayed because holders reside abroad.

Chairman Platten of note-holders' committee says: "After mature consideration and consultation with experts who have made a close examination of M. Rumely Company's affairs, the committee is convinced that it is imperative, in note-holders' interests, that the company complete its manufacture of unfinished materials, in order to get same into condition for the market and also for sale and distribution of finished stock now on hand. This, as the committee views it, can only be accomplished by effecting the extension."

Mr. Platten expects arrangements for March 1 interest will be completed today. L. DeBruyn and F. W. Shibley, representing note-holders, have been elected directors.

PITTSBURGH SILVER PEAK

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh Silver Peak Gold Mining Company and subsidiaries report for year ended Dec. 31 last:

| | 1913 | Decrease |
|----------------|-------------|----------|
| Gross earnings | \$1,131,564 | \$48,741 |
| Net earnings | 190,197 | 40,537 |
| Total net | 200,333 | 48,773 |

The balance sheet as of the above date shows total assets and liabilities of \$3,915,661 and profit and loss surplus, \$1,080,258.

STEADY GAIN OF AMERICAN TELEPHONE CO.

Last Years' Operations Not at the Top Notch but Gross Earnings Showed Improvement of More Than Eight Per Cent

FINANCIAL NEEDS MET

Including the undivided earnings of its subsidiary companies, American Telephone earned in its late year to Dec. 31 a balance for the \$344,613,000 capital stock of about 11.5 per cent. This is about 1/2 per cent less than in 1912, but somewhat better than the 1911 showing.

The late year was not a top-notch year from an operating standpoint. There was a good gain of \$14,400,000, or 8.2 per cent, in gross, but this was \$3,300,000 less than the 1912 increase of \$19,694,000 or almost 11 per cent. Considering general business conditions it is not at all surprising that the rate of growth in gross receipts fell off somewhat and that operating expenses absorbed a disproportionate part of new gross.

An interesting feature of the present company's balance sheet is that the reserve and surplus total has for the first time crossed the \$100,000,000 mark and on Dec. 31 aggregated \$100,492,000. It will probably be brought below \$100,000,000 again this year, due to charging off the loss in the sale of the \$30,000,000 of Western Union stock.

The company went into 1914 with cash and accounts receivable of nearly \$26,000,000, after deducting the small balance of \$932,000 for accounts payable. This cash balance together with funds assured through sale of Western Union shares and from sale of \$15,000,000 subsidiary bonds undoubtedly takes care of the financial requirements of 1914. In fact a feature of 1914 operations of American Telephone will be that its capital stock and bonded debt will remain practically stationary for the first time in many years. On any kind of a growth in 1914 earnings this will, of course, play a considerable part in building up the share earnings for the current year.

SAYS DIVIDENDS MUST BE PASSED

CHICAGO—President Darius Miller of Colorado & Southern says: "Colorado & Southern's semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent each on the first and second preferred stocks, ordinarily payable April 1, will have to be passed."

"The company's earnings have fallen off sharply in the last year, making it advisable at this time to suspend any distribution upon the stocks until earnings improve."

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT

NEW YORK—The Republic Railway & Light Company reports for February:

| | 1914 | Increase | % |
|----------------|-----------|----------|------|
| Gross earnings | \$234,971 | \$1,358 | 0.6 |
| Net earnings | 65,184 | 3,290 | 5.1 |
| Surplus | 26,724 | 6,243 | 23.3 |
| 12 months— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 2,617,965 | 28,265 | 1.1 |
| Net earnings | 1,165,009 | 28,917 | 2.5 |
| Surplus | 636,607 | 78,191 | 12.4 |

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined sugars unchanged. American Sugar Refining Company and B. H. Howell Son & Co. quote 3.85¢ for fine granulated; other refiners quote 3.80¢. Spot raw market unchanged. London beets unchanged, March and April 9 1/4¢, May 9 1/4¢.

Your Selection

You are doubtless seeking to invest your present funds in a type of investment that will combine the utmost in safety, marketability, and income return. We recommend that you write us for particulars of such an investment contained in our circular C. S. M. 6.

A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 Broadway, New York

ATLANTIC GAS & ELECTRIC

The increased earnings of the above company and the excellent growth of business in the territory served, leads us to recommend it.

First Lien Sinking Fund Gold 5 1/2 to Yield Over Six Per Cent.

as a particularly attractive investment free of Normal Income Tax and New York and Pennsylvania State taxes.

Send for Circular M. describing the securities of this company.
Meikleham & Dinsmore
BANKERS
25 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, April 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 20, 1914. On account of the Annual Meeting of the stockholders, the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on March 20th and reopened at 10:00 A. M. on April 1, 1914.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO. ENJOYS A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

NEW YORK—For fiscal year 1913, Underwood Typewriter Company showed net earnings of \$1,803,079, a decrease of \$100,427, from 1912, compared with an increase of \$527,907 in that year over 1911. However, 1913, was considered successful as sales of machines were the largest in the company's history and output of the factory reached normal capacity without putting working force on extra time. During the year branch and sub-branch offices were increased by 47, bringing total to 173. As yet the company has felt no bad effects from the new tariff.

Net profits, after depreciation charges amounted to \$1,664,504, a decrease of \$68,614 from 1912. This compared with an increase in 1912 over 1911 of \$455,521. Owing to retirement of \$200,000 preferred stock in April, 1913, dividend requirements of 7 per cent on the preferred amounted to only \$339,500 against \$350,000 the previous year. This left a balance of \$1,325,004, equal to 15.58 per cent on \$8,500,000 common stock against 16.28 per cent earned on the same amount of stock in 1912.

The certificate of incorporation of the company requires that before any common dividend can be paid "there shall be set apart from net profits, at not less than \$100,000 per annum, a fund to be known as 'special surplus capital reserve account.' After three years from date of incorporation (March 8, 1910) said account shall be used annually to

purchase and retire preferred stock. Until \$1,000,000 has been credited to this account or an equivalent amount of preferred stock retired, the dividend on the common may not exceed 4 per cent per annum.

On Jan. 1, 1913, balance credited to reserve account was \$431,789, against \$300,000 requirements. During the year this was increased by \$32,838 stock purchased, bringing total up to \$464,626. From this was deducted \$207,583, used to cancel \$200,000 preferred stock at purchase price. Balance of reserve account Jan. 1, 1914, was, therefore, \$257,043, or \$64,626 in excess of requirements. It is expected that during 1914 \$200,000 more preferred stock will be retired, in which case there would remain only \$600,000 stock to be canceled before the common dividend could be increased.

Owing to decreases compared with 1912 of \$10,500 in preferred dividend requirements and \$80,187 in amount set aside for the special surplus capital reserve account, total deduction from net profits decreased \$90,687 and left \$952,166 surplus for 1913, against \$930,093 in 1912. This added to reduction of capital stock, costing \$207,583

Leading Events in Athletics Women's Tennis Play

FIRST DETAILS OF AMERICA CUP DEFENDERS GIVEN

Yachts Are Constructed With Steel Frames and Bronze Plates—Special Material for Sails of Each Candidate

RIGS ARE DIFFERENT

NEW YORK—First authoritative details concerning the construction of the three American cup defenders were given out at the New York Yacht Club Tuesday. The three defenders have been designed respectively by Herreshoff for the New York Yacht Club syndicate, by William Gardner for A. S. Cochran, and by Owen for the tri-city syndicate. The following statement was issued:

"Four different types of construction have been used in the building of cup challengers and defenders. The first type was wood. This was followed by the composite method, which consists of a steel structure with wooden planking. The two other constructions are of steel throughout and of steel frames with bronze plating.

"This latter will be the style followed by the Herreshoff and Gardner boats. The Herreshoff boat is designed on what is known as the longitudinal construction plan, which consists of deep web frames some seven feet apart. The regular framing, running longitudinally, consists of angles and 'T' bars forming the edge straps to tie the edges of the plating. The angles are placed between the 'T' bars to stiffen the plates.

"The Gardner boat has the regular transverse framing with a few web frames to strengthen the boat locally. These strengthening frames are placed in the wake of the mast, at the heaviest part of the lead keel and at the runners. The Owen boat is of composite construction.

"The construction of the Shamrock IV, is in doubt. It was first stated that it would be built of steel frames with bronze plating. The latest report is, however, that it is of composite construction, which is liable to be the case, as this is the style of construction Nicholson is most familiar with.

"The Herreshoff and Gardner boats will have steel masts, with possibly steel booms, while the Owen boat and Shamrock IV will have hollow wooden spars throughout. The plating of the Herreshoff and Gardner boats will be of manganese bronze.

"One of the most interesting rivalries will be over the material for the sails. Each of the designers has had special material made which is unquestionably very much finer than anything that has ever been manufactured before, but as to which will be the best time only will show.

"There will also be keen rivalry in the style of the rigs. Two years ago the Dorello and Medora came out with tall, narrow rigs and single headsails. The rigs proved very successful, so successful, in fact, that last year Herreshoff followed Gardner and Owen and put the single head rig on the 30-footers. It will consequently be very interesting to see whether this style of rig will be adopted in the cup boats.

"It is reported that the Herreshoff boat will have two rigs, both of which he will try, one with double and the other with single headsails. Owen will show the single headsails.

"The Gardner boat and Shamrock IV will have double head rig. When the three defenders and the challenger are launched it will be found that they are very different craft from any of the boats that have been designed in the past for the cup races.

"They will be found to have much sharper ends with very fine bows, which will make them exceptionally good sea boats.

"According to the latest reports the dates of the launching of the boats will be as follows: Herreshoff, April 15; Gardner, April 20-25; Owen, May 12; Lipton, April 1."

M'DERMOTT TO PLAY IN ENGLAND

NEW YORK—John J. McDermott, twice open champion of the United States and the only home-bred professional golfer ever to win the title, intends to visit Prestwick for the British open championship next June.

A letter received in this city from George Duncan, the brilliant Scotchman, states that he will not come to America unless he can induce James Braid or J. H. Taylor, the present British champion, to come with him. Duncan declares that a trip alone is unprofitable from an exhibition point of view.

WINSHIP NAMED AS GREEN LEADER

HANOVER, N. H.—By a unanimous vote of the varsity basketball players, Roger Winship '15, of Melrose, Mass., was elected captain of the Dartmouth team Tuesday night for next year.

He was the star point scorer for Dartmouth this year, playing left forward. He is a football and baseball player as well, and is the third of a family of Dartmouth athletes and a member of Theta Delta Chi fraternity.

PLAYING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL TITLE



(Copyrighted by Topical)

A Frenchman collaring a Welshman in the France vs. Wales match

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In the Rugby match which was played some time ago at Twickenham between England and Ireland, the latter country gave a very good account of itself. Very few, however, even of its most optimistic supporters thought that it would prove too good for Scotland in the game played at Dublin on the last Saturday of February. Scotland was unable to accept his cap for Scotland, and this meant that the Scottish three quarter line was without a pivot, and at the last moment W. A. Stewart, the Olympic sprinter, had also to stand down, J. B. Sweet taking his place on left wing. On the other hand, R. A. Lloyd found himself unable to play for Ireland, and this was certainly a more severe blow to that country than the inability of Stewart to play was to Scotland. The ground at Lansdowne road, Dublin, was wet and heavy, and so more suited to the dribbling rushes of the Scottish forwards than to the Prince Rupert rushes of the Irishmen, another factor in favor of the visitors.

As already mentioned by cable, however, the Irishmen won their ninth international victory over Scotland by six points, representing two tries, to nothing. The victory was almost entirely due to the Irish forwards, although it is not too much to say that the Scots were beaten in every department of the game. It is true that the Irish forwards rarely got the ball in the scrum, but they were much too good for the Scotsmen in the loose. Their methods were generally unorthodox but always effective and it seemed that nothing could prevail against their fierce determination to get the ball somehow or other over the line. So quickly did they break up and get on the ball that the opposing halfbacks had rarely time to initiate a scoring movement, and when they did the three quarters cracked with such determination that it never came to anything. Twice Will got away for Scotland, but on the first occasion he slipped and fell, and on the second after dribbling over the Irish line he failed to touch down in time. The first try for the winners was the result of a fierce forward rush and after this nothing could keep the Irishmen in check. How they failed to score more than two tries is inexplicable, but it was partly due doubtless to overagerness and also to the fact that there was no Lloyd to turn many fine openings to account by dropping goals. H. Jack who took Lloyd's place, was quite good, but he was not Lloyd.

V. H. Macnamara and Jack had a good understanding with each other and were better than the Scottish pair. All the Irish three were slow in attack but in defense they were exceedingly good, tackling with the utmost resolution. At back Montgomery was cool and skilful and, in particular, fielded the greasy ball with great certainty. Although not so good as the Irish pack the Scottish forwards were the bright spot in the team. Milroy and Bowie at halfback were not nearly so good as Sloan and Hamilton in the Welsh match and there were many who regretted that the selectors had seen fit to drop the latter pair. Threequarters and fullback were only fairly good, J. G. Will being the best. Wallace at back, although fairly safe, played about his poorest game in international matches.

At Celtic park, Glasgow, Scotland and Wales met in an association match, the result being a goalless draw. By general consent this game was about the poorest that has ever taken place between the two countries. Scotland had a brilliant team on paper and the men turned out as chosen, whereas Wales had to make six alterations at the last moment. The home forwards played a short passing, close formation game that would doubtless have been highly successful on a hard dry ground. On a wet, soft ground their tactics verged on the stupid. The honors of the game, such as they were,

went to the Welshmen, who kept the ball going from wing to wing but failed to score. The league competitions provided some interesting games, none more so than the meeting of Chelsea and Aston Villa at the Stamford-bridge ground.

If Aston Villa can reproduce even a little of the form they showed in defeating Chelsea by 3 goals to 0, they will take the cup with ease and, in spite of Blackburn Rovers' lead, the league championship also. No team has made such a recovery from mediocrity to brilliance as the Villa. They are now second on the table, seven points behind the Rovers, who have, however, played one game more. Even a seven points lead may not be enough if the Rovers play so badly as they did against Tottenham Hotspur, with whom they drew, the score being 1 goal all. Preston North End, who have shown much improvement of late, defeated Burnley by 4 goals to 3 although Burnley was leading by 3 goals to 1 at the interval, but the Preston team still finds itself at the bottom

STALLINGS' MEN TO MEET MACON

MACON, Ga.—Manager Stallings of the Boston Nationals plans to send his players against the Macon team today in the third game of their spring training trip and a good contest is expected. The Boston players arrived here from America, Ga., today, where they had a two-game series with the Cleveland American Association club.

In the second game Tuesday, Boston easily won, 12 to 4, squaring the series. Coreham and Tyler did the pitching for Boston and with the exception of the fifth inning both showed up well. Myers and Morton pitched for Cleveland and were found for 14 hits for a total of 17 by Boston.

The Boston substitutes, captained by Pitcher Hess, played Mercer College Tuesday and won by a score of 13 to 2.

GAME TODAY FOR CARRIGAN'S MEN

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Manager Carrigan of the Boston American baseball team has scheduled a hard practice session for his players today, to be followed by another game between the Regulars and Yanniagans.

Victory went to the Red Sox in their first actual game of the season, when they defeated the University of Arkansas Tuesday by a score of 10 to 0. Johnson, Kelly and Zeiser pitched for Boston and Bush and Benton were in the box for the college boys. Except for the first inning, when the Red Sox scored 5 runs, the university team played very good ball.

ATHLETICS WIN 15 TO 11

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Philadelphia Athletics again defeated the Chicago Nationals in their practice series here Tuesday by a score of 15 to 11. Baker and Barry appeared in the Athletic lineup for the first time. Brown, Durning and Shawkey pitched for the Athletics and Smith and Koestner for the Cubs.

JOHNSON PITCHES FIRST GAME

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—With Walter Johnson appearing in the box for the first time this year, the Washington Americans defeated the University of Virginia here Tuesday by a score of 4 to 3. Cashion and Shaw also took their turn in the box for the winners.

GIANT'S SECOND TEAM WINS

MARLIN, Tex.—Captain Donlin led substitutes of the New York Giants to an overwhelming victory against the regulars Tuesday by a score of 20 to 3. The winners made 20 hits during the game with much speed.

of the table. It does not follow that they will remain there, however. There is not a great deal of difference between Preston North End and any of the half dozen teams immediately above it, and a team which can so easily defeat Bolton Wanderers and Burnley has to be reckoned with. Sunderland, now third on the table, fell at home before Bradford City and are apparently not so invincible as they were at this time last season.

In the second league Notts County have at last established a lead on points instead of being, as they were for so long, at the top of the table as the result of playing more games than the other leading teams. Their victory over Bradford by 3 goals to 0 was well deserved and they seem to be fairly certain of promotion. Close behind them come Woolwich Arsenal, Hull City and Leeds City. In the Southern League, Swindon won their tenth victory over Norwich City in the last 12 matches by 2 goals to 1, and as Crystal Palace were defeated by West Ham, the Swindon

TAFT IN CHICAGO TO DO BUSINESS

CHICAGO—Charles P. Taft, principal owner of the Chicago National League Club, arrived here Tuesday night from Cincinnati. He declined to confirm rumors that his visit had to do with the selection of a successor to Charles W. Murphy as president of the club, saying that only the assertions that much improvement was needed at the baseball park brought him here.

Members of the Connerly-Spiegel syndicate, in making their offer for Taft's stock, argued that an expenditure of perhaps 100,000 for a new plant would have to follow the outlay of capital for the stock, and that this added expenditure should be considered in making a price for the stock. Taft expects to remain in Chicago several days.

COLONIALS ARE RATED CLASS C

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Formal announcement that the Colonial league has been granted protection under the national agreement has been received by Vice-President S. D. Flanagan from Secretary Farrell of the national association.

The new league has been granted a class C rating, with six clubs. There are good prospects for taking in Attleboro and Newport and making the league an eight-club circuit, in which case it would be rated in class B. As at present constituted the league includes Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Fall River, New Bedford, Brockton and Taunton.

ELEVEN HARVARD CREWS OUT

Coach J. S. Wray of the Harvard University oarsmen had no less than 11 eights on the Charles river Tuesday. Seven of them were varsity crews and the other four freshmen. W. B. Pirnie '15, former stroke of the second eight, has dropped rowing for the year.

QUEAL BEATS TWO RUNNERS

William Queal of Alexandria bay defeated Robert Fowler of Cambridge and William Prouty of Hyde Park in a five-mile relay race at the Cambridge armory Tuesday night. Queal negotiated the distance in the fast time of 25 minutes.

SHRYOCK TO LEAD SWIMMERS

PHILADELPHIA—James Shryock '16 has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania swimming team for next year, and T. B. Irons has been named leader of the water polo squad.

\$15,000 GIFT FOR LEHIGH

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Another athletic gift has been announced at Lehigh University. It is a field house and is the gift of Charles L. Taylor of Pittsburgh. The new building will cost \$15,000 or more.

team are once more leaders of the league. Only two teams won at home in southern league matches.

Little need be said of the international rugby match between Wales and France, played on Monday, March 2, at Swansea, except that the superiority of Wales was not unfairly indicated by the score of 5 goals and 2 tries, or 31 points, to 0. The Frenchmen were expected to give Wales a good game, but were disappointed. Their chief weakness was in defense the backs showing even more than their usual difficulty in dealing with feinting and straight running. Several of the Welsh players repeatedly ran right through their opponents, the latter always waiting for the pass that never came instead of obeying the golden rule of rugby, "Go for the man with the ball."

Tries were scored in the first half by I. T. Davies and J. Wetter, the latter scoring twice, and in the second half by Uzzell twice, Evans and Hirst. Bancroft converted two of the tries in the first half and three in the second half.

MILBURN MEETS HEDDON TODAY IN BILLIARD PLAY

NEW YORK—E. W. Gardner, the present leader, meets J. F. Poggenburg, and E. L. Milburn faces Charles Heddon today in the two games scheduled for the national amateur class A 18.2 ballline billiard tournament here. The Gardner-Poggenburg match is expected to be one of the best of the tournament.

Gardner established a new high-run record for the tournament Tuesday when he ran 124 in his afternoon match with E. L. Milburn of Memphis. Gardner won the game in 29 innings by a score of 400 to 161.

His big run was a skilful display of close and open table billiards, and at times he scored on difficult three-cushion shots. Gardner's average was 13 22-29, while Milburn had only 5 21-28.

Morris D. Brown defeated Charles Heddon by a score of 400 to 334 in 39 innings in the evening game. Brown's average was 10 10-30, while Heddon had 8 30-38. The match was one of the most closely contested of the tournament, and it was the best showing that Heddon has made in the tournament.

OUTDOOR WORK FOR TRACK TEAM

Candidates for the Harvard varsity and freshman track teams have been ordered to report for the first outdoor practice of the year on Soldiers field Monday afternoon. Coaches Donovan and Powers will take charge of the varsity men and P. G. M. Austin '13 will assist in coaching the freshmen.

The first meet on the outdoor schedule is the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival to which the varsity and freshman one-mile relay teams and several individual athletes will be entered. The full schedule follows:

April 25, University of Pennsylvania relay carnival at Franklin field.
May 9, Cornell dual meet at Ithaca; 16, Yale dual meet at Cambridge; 29-30, I. C. A. A. A. meet at Cambridge.
June 6, Harvard interscholastic meet at Cambridge.

THIRD EIGHT IS WINNER AT YALE

NEW HAVEN—In the first race of the season on the harbor Tuesday, the Yale varsity eight-oared crew was decisively defeated in a half-mile brush by both the third and second boats. No time was taken.

The third boat defeated the first by 12 lengths, and the second boat was two lengths ahead of the varsity. The result was a surprise to the coaches. The varsity rowed an average stroke of 28 to the minute.

WOMEN'S TENNIS TOURNAMENT IN SEMI-FINALS

Four Players Are Now Qualified to Continue in Singles Division of National Play on New York Courts

DOUBLES PROGRESS

NEW YORK—With the singles division in the semi-final round and good progress made in the doubles section, play continued today on the courts of the seventh regiment armory in the national women's indoor lawn tennis championship tournament of 1914.

Miss Marie Wagner, the title holder, came through her Tuesday match in singles successfully, although her opponent, Miss Bessie Holden, put up the hardest contest of any of the defeated players in the third round. Miss Wagner and Mrs. T. Cassebeer, the doubles champions, also qualified in the doubles for the second round.

All matches in the singles were decided in straight sets. In the upper half Mrs. Frederick Schmitz disposed of Miss T. R. Kuser. The second match in the upper section went to Mrs. C. N. Beard, who triumphed over Miss F. Ballin. In the lower section Miss Wagner showed excellent form, and held Miss Holden comparatively safe, although the latter made several plucky attempts to turn the tide in her favor. Miss Cassel easily won from Mrs. D. E. Mills.

Mrs. L. F. Weaver and Miss Cassel were the only players in the doubles championship to win two matches. In the first round they defeated Mrs. F. W. Jenkins and Mrs. W. H. Voss, and in the second they won from Mrs. A. Humphries and Miss Bessie Holden. The best match was between Mrs. Percy Willbourne and Miss R. M. Knapp, and Miss Amy Harper and Mrs. L. Z. Murray, which was won by the former, 6-3, 6-3.

WOMEN'S INDOOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

First round—Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Miss Teresa R. Kuser, 6-3, 6-1; Mrs. C. N. Beard defeated Miss F. Ballin, 6-3, 6-1; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Bessie Holden, 6-2, 6-3; Miss Clara Cassel defeated Mrs. D. E. Mills, 6-1, 6-0.

WOMEN'S INDOOR DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

First round—Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Miss Clara Cassel defeated Mrs. F. W. Jenkins and Mrs. W. H. Voss, 6-1, 6-1; Miss Ethel D. Merritt and Miss Gladys Greene defeated Mrs. E. Raymond and partner, 6-1, 6-1. Second round—Mrs. D. E. Mills and Miss Grace Bastine defeated Miss Dorothy Dutcher and Miss Eleanor Means by default; Mrs. Percy Willbourne and Miss R. M. Knapp defeated Miss Amy Harper and Mrs. L. Z. Murray, 6-3, 6-3; Mrs. L. G. Morris and Miss Louise Trevor defeated Miss H. R. Punnett and Mrs. J. Stehlin, 6-0, 6-4; Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Miss Clara Cassel defeated Mrs. A. Humphries and Miss Bessie Holden, 6-1, 6-4; Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. T. Cassebeer defeated Miss Ethel Merritt and Miss Gladys Greene, 6-1, 6-2; Mrs. W. McLean and Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Miss Helen Bernhard and Miss Ethel Kuser, 6-0, 6-3; Mrs. C. N. Beard and Miss E. H. Moore defeated Miss Mary Namnick and Mrs. J. Wupperman, 6-1, 6-3; Miss E. J. Bunce and Mrs. W. Sullivan defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Miss Katherine E. Force, 6-0, 6-3.

COLONIAL CLUB CAPTURE TITLE

Members of the Colonial Club are today congratulating their bowling team over its capturing of the championship of the Amateur Boston Pin League championship for 1914 by defeating the Oxford Club Tuesday night, three points to one. The winners totaled 1619 points, while the losers scored 1593.

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|----------|
| Colonial Club | 430 | 524 | 573-1619 |
| Oxford Club | 529 | 524 | 540-1593 |
| Dalton Club | 598 | 508 | 528-1002 |
| Newtowne Club | 467 | 529 | 520-1516 |

SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|----------|
| Dudley Club | 491 | 521 | 518-1530 |
| Newtowne Club | 480 | 480 | 477-1447 |
| Winsor Club | 491 | 475 | 490-1440 |
| Colonial Club | 454 | 434 | 475-1363 |

Y. M. C. A. LEAGUE

| | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|----------|
| Salem | 440 | 466 | 445-1351 |
| Somerville | 440 | 458 | 422-1329 |

DATES CHANGED FOR BIG COLLEGE FENCING MEET

NEW YORK—Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics at Columbia University, has announced that the preliminary contest of the central division of the Intercollegiate Fencing League's championship tournament will be held in the Columbia gymnasium on March 28.

Columbia, Cornell, Yale and Princeton will be the contestants, the two teams standing highest to qualify for the finals to be held in the Hotel Astor on April 4.

The admission of Williams to the league made necessary the division into three groups for the preliminary matches instead of the old Northern and Southern divisions.

While the four colleges of the central group are battling at Columbia, Harvard, Bowdoin and Williams will be competing in the preliminary contest at Boston, and the three colleges of the Southern division—Annapolis, Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh—will meet at Annapolis.

SLOSSON AND YAMADA EVEN

George Slosson and Koji Yamada met again Tuesday in their series of matches at 18.2 ballline billiards at Littlefield's billiard parlor. Yamada, the noted Japanese expert, won the afternoon match in 16 innings, while Slosson won in the evening match of 300 to Yamada's 248.

PRELIMINARIES FOR REGIMENTAL H. S. MEET TODAY

Local Schoolboy Athletes Will Hold Trials in the English H. S. Drill Hall This Afternoon

Preliminaries for the regimental games of the Boston High School Field and Track League will be held this afternoon in the English high school drill hall. From present indications it would seem that some records will be bettered Saturday when the schoolboy athletes come together, as they are for the greater part in the best kind of condition, and some of the holders of present records feel confident of their ability to better their own marks.

The jumping events will bring out some star performers, and William Davis, of Commerce, thinks that he can better his own record in the running high jump. Davis is good for 5 ft. 5 in. any time, and when in his best form, as he generally is in competition, he can clear the bar at 5 ft. 9 1/2 in. Davis, Conley and Anderson, of the High School of Commerce; Arlene of Mechanic Arts; Duntion of Boston Latin, and Winchenbaugh of Hyde Park look just now like the six men who will qualify for the finals.

There are a number of strong contestants in the intermediate class, and there is a good chance that records will go here as well as among the senior athletes. Henry Hersey, of Commerce, feels that he will be able to better his own record of 5 ft. 2 1/2 in., while Sidney Laird of Boston Latin has cleared the bar at 5 ft. 3 in.

In the senior shot put, Algar of English H. S. looks like the man who will win first place, while Ignacio, the football captain, will in all probability take second. Both men are good for 40 feet or better, and Kendrick of Commerce, Bourne of Mechanic Arts and Curley of Dorchester are the other men who will probably qualify in this event.

Goldberg and Waldstein of English, Johnson and Travers of Boston Latin and Roach and Grunt of Commerce will likely qualify for the junior weight events.

PORTLAND OPENS SEASON APRIL 18

PORTLAND, Me.—D. Daniels, business manager of the Portland New England League Club, has arrived here to attend to the many matters pertaining to the opening of the season. Manager Daniels has announced that Hugh Duffy would be here the first of next week. The members of the pitching staff have been ordered to report April 8, with the rest of the squad due five days later.

The Portland club's first exhibition game will be April 18 against the Toronto team of the International league.

WEBB TO LEAD COLUMBIA

NEW YORK—T. H. Webb, a sophomore, of New York city, has been elected captain of the Columbia hockey team for next year. Webb has played two years on the team as center forward and rover, and in addition to his activity as a hockey player has been president of his class.

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THE HOME FORUM

Armor Finds Its Place at Museum Instead of Arsenal

FOLLOWING hard upon the Altman bequest and the installation of the Morgan collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York comes the news of the Riggs gift of ancient and medieval armor, a collection of unique historical value with many artistic features. More than a half century the collection has been in course of accumulation, the purpose being from its inception to bestow it upon the people of New York.

William Henry Riggs, the donor of the princely gift, lived as a boy in a mansion fronting on Bowling Green, then (1837) an aristocratic neighborhood of New York. From his boyhood he was interested in archeology and while very young determined to make just such a collection as he has achieved. His father, Elisha Riggs, a prominent banker, was able to give the art-loving boy every opportunity to cultivate his particular taste. Mr. Riggs was educated at the Bacon school in New York, and continued his training at Vevey, where he was a schoolmate of Pierpont Morgan, at the Polytechnic in Dresden and at the University of Heidelberg. Years ago he was recognized as an authority in the domain of archeology, and his collection is therefore the product of trained knowledge, good judgment and wise discrimination, as well as of enthusiasm.

Among his historical pieces the collection has the armor for horse and man of Marc Antonio Colonna, suits of armor that belonged to Louis XIII., the Duke of Alva and Charles de Bourbon; separate pieces, such as helmets and breastplates, that were worn by Henry VIII., Henry IV., Henry II., Louis XIII. and Lorenzo

de Medici; the coronation gauntlets of Christian I. of Saxony; the stirrups worn by Can Grande, and numerous arms of Augustus the Strong. Indeed the names on the partial list furnished by the museum sound like a roll-call of princes. The collection of halberds, including the halberds of the state guards of European rulers from 1500 to 1700, is thought to be the nearest complete of any in existence.

In addition to the armor and accessories the collection embraces maces and banners; also documents, books and pictures explaining and illustrating armorial history. At one time the collection numbered 8000 pieces. Its present number of 2500 represents the outcome of Mr. Riggs' habit of exchanging a hundred or more specimens at a time for a single piece of superior importance. He has exchanged with museums, in a few cases purchasing duplicates, has bought from certain famous collections, and in some instances bought whole private collections, the gathering of years. In addition to their historical interest many of the pieces are of artistic value on account of the etching, embossed work, and gilding with which they are ornamented. Although always an American, Mr.

Riggs has lived abroad, describing himself as a "New Yorker sojourning in Paris," where his collection was brought together. He has not desired to have it publicly known until it was in its home in New York. A remarkable feature of the gift is that it is made without conditions. It is not even to be kept by itself, nor separately labeled, but it is Mr. Riggs' desire that its various parts shall be bestowed according to their chronological relation to similar exhibits already owned by the museum. The gift is at present numbered among the private collections, but will be installed for public exhibition in the autumn.

In these days when the voice of humanity is crying insistently for peace, it is a pleasure to contemplate these emblems of war, now become objects of antiquarian interest, and with these for a sign, to look confidently to the day when the arms now being manufactured, if preserved from the scrapheap at all, will be likewise merely objects of historical information, ready to lapse into the limbo of "old unhappy, far off things," forgotten in the activities of a more brotherly era.

CHARLES DICKENS AT VERONA

CHARLES DICKENS brings his talent for description into what he says of Verona: "I had been half afraid to go Verona, lest it should at all put me out of conceit with Romeo and Juliet. But I was no sooner come into the market place than the misgiving vanished. It is so fanciful, quaint and picturesque a

place, formed by an extraordinary and rich variety of fantastic buildings, that there could be nothing better at the core of even this romantic town—scene of one of the most romantic and beautiful of stories.

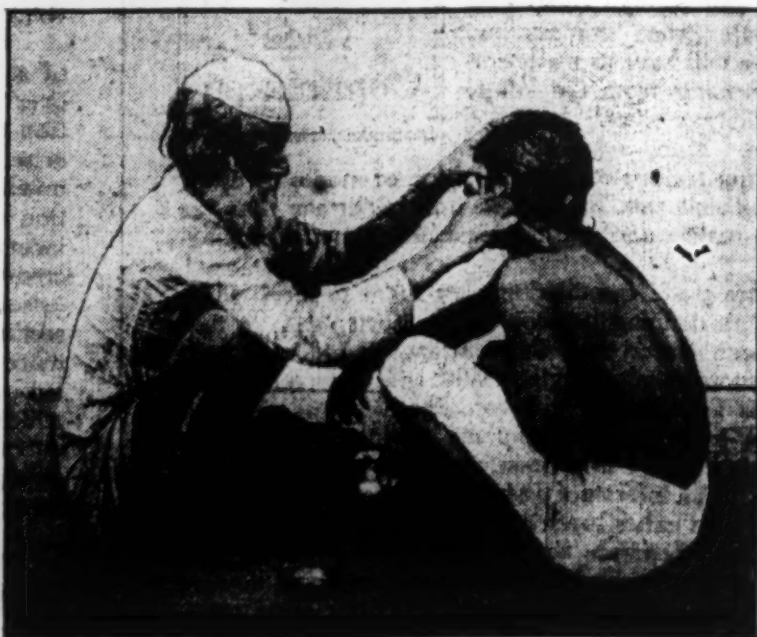
It was natural enough to go straight from the market place to the house of the Capulets, now degenerated into a most miserable little inn. Noisy vetturini and muddy market carts were disputing possession of the yard, which was ankle-deep in dirt, with a brood of splashed and bespattered geese. . . . The orchard fell into other hands, and was parted of many years ago; but there used to be one attached to the house—or at all events there may have been—and the hat (Cappello), the ancient cognizance of the family, may still be seen, carved in stone, over the gateway of the yard. The geese, the market carts, their drivers, and the dog, were somewhat in the way of the story, it must be confessed; and it would have been pleasant to have found the house empty, and to have been able to walk through the disused rooms. But the hat was unspeakably comfortable; and the place where the garden used to be hardly less so. Besides, the house is a distrustful, jealous looking house as one would desire to see, though of a very moderate size. So I was quite satisfied with it, as the veritable mansion of old Capulet.

Pleasant Verona! With its beautiful old palaces, and charming country in the distance, seen from the terrace walks, and stately balustraded galleries. With its Roman gates, still spanning the fair city, and casting, on the sunlight of today, the shade of fifteen hundred years ago. With its marble-fitted churches, lofty towers, rich architecture and quaint old quiet thoroughfares, where shouts of Montagues and Capulets once resounded. . . . With its fast rushing river, picturesque old bridge, great castle, waving cypresses and prospect so delightful, and so cheerful! Pleasant Verona!

Truth and Freedom

The spirit of truth, and the spirit of freedom—they are the pillars of society.—Henrik Ibsen.

QUIET SHAVE, EAST INDIAN FASHION



(Reproduced by permission)

THE natives of India go in a great deal for shaving, and do not confine themselves to merely shaving the chin, but on occasions will shave the eyebrows, as well, and in the case of certain rites and ceremonies, the head, too, is completely shaved. No soap is used but the hair is softened by being rubbed over with a little cold water. The razors employed are generally of native manufacture and have fixed handles that do not fold; moreover, they are very much heavier than those of European make. The strip consists of a small piece of leather the size of a man's palm, and is held in the open hand during stropping. The recognized cost of a shave is 1 pie, which is the exact equivalent of 1 farthing. With western education, however, conditions are rapidly changing and many native gentlemen now shave themselves. The

advent of safety razors will doubtless do much toward breaking down prejudice among natives against shaving themselves.

Poetical Reading

The neglect of poetical reading is increased, wrote Henry Reed, by the mistaken notion that poetry is a mere luxury of the intellect, alien to the practical demands of experience. This is the prejudice and error of ignorance. Many of the most cultivated and powerful thinkers of the race have said that their development came largely through their study of poetry.

Use Decides Need

More than we use is more than need, and only a burden to the bearer.—Seneca.

Disraeli's Parliamentary Manner

In both Chambers Mr. Disraeli's characteristic pose was that of a statueque and sphinx-like immobility on the bench. I have seen, says Lord Curzon in "Modern Parliamentary Eloquence," him sitting hour after hour while Mr. Gladstone or some other opponent was thundering at him, motionless, with his arms crossed, his eyes apparently closed, and not a flicker of emotion on his pallid countenance. Sometimes he would murmur a word to Lord John Manners or an old friend. An illustration of his sardonic and disconcerting method was told me by my uncle, Sir Wilfrid Lawson. It was the occasion when, Mr. Gladstone having more than once repeated the phrase "The Right Hon. Gentleman and his satellites," and having then paused or momentarily lost the thread of his argument, Disraeli rose and amid a hushed house remarked in dulcet tones "the last word was satellites."

"If, in the Paths of the World"

If, in the paths of the world, Stones might have wounded thy feet, Toil or dejection have tried Thy spirit, of that we saw Nothing—to us thou wast still Cheerful, and helpful, and firm! Therefore to thee it was given Many to save with thyself. . . . Yes! I believe that there lived Others like thee in the past. . . . Fervent, heroic and good, Helpers and friends of mankind. Servants of God!—or sons Shall I not call you? because Not as servants ye knew Your Father's innermost mind. . . . Ye like angels appear, Radiant with ardour divine! . . . Ye alight in our van! at your voice Panic, despair, flee away. . . . Order, courage, return! Eyes rekindling, and prayers Follow your steps as ye go. Ye fill up the gaps in our files Strengthen the wavering line, Stablist, continue our march, On, to the bound of the waste, On, to the City of God.

—Matthew Arnold.

Street Lighting in 1807

Jan. 28, 1807, saw Pall Mall (London) lit by gas; the first street in any city of the world to be so illuminated, and, if we may trust a caricature of Rowlandson's, a street gas-lamp is one of the few things upon which time has effected no improvement. It was 15 years previously that William Murdoch had first lighted his little Redruth cottage with what Sir Walter Scott called "smoke," but he had no hand in Pall Mall's illumination. That we owe to a German "company-promoting expert" called Winsor. He had illuminated the front of Carlton House with gas in 1806, says the Daily Chronicle (London), and had then issued a prospectus of the "New Patriotic Imperial and National Light and Heat Company." The profits he estimated at £220,000,000 a year, out of which he proposed to redeem the national debt and pay the shareholders 1100 per cent. It is evident that his ideas, like his illumination, were inclined to be "gassy."

VISION OF PERFECTION REALIZED

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BETWEEN Abram's spiritual intuition, as recorded in the seventeenth chapter of Genesis, and the general religious belief of the people there was a gulf that placed them wide as the poles asunder. The general trend had been toward fear of the unknown, and the wish to placate the mysterious unseen in the hope of personal safety. To Abram, on the contrary, came the understanding of God as a moral force, whose command is "Walk before me, and be thou perfect." From this point on the Bible is the history of the gradual development in human consciousness of the realization of God as good, as Spirit, and as demanding of man the tribute of character, not of fear and material sacrifice. "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice," said Samuel, "and to hearken than the fat of rams." The belief that the power behind all things is to be feared remained in a modified form in the exhortations to "fear the Lord," until Jesus made clear the fact that God is a loving Father to all created things.

Christian Science, in its teachings about the nature of God, lays great stress on the understanding that God, being altogether good, is the author of nothing but good. The countless laws of hygiene consequent on the belief of life as resident in a material body show that the present age, still declaring for the goodness of God, still fears and serves the belief in evil. The ordinary newspapers of the day devote columns to the latest theories on the dangers and necessities of the body, and the columns of the papers are an index to some extent of the demands and interests of the public thought. Consequently, Christian Science, in revealing man's spiritual nature and present heritage of good, is

striking at the last stronghold of error. Mrs. Eddy characterizes the movement as "this new crusade," sounding "the key-note of universal freedom, asking a fuller acknowledgment of the rights of man as a Son of God, demanding that the fetters of sin, sickness, and death be stricken from the human mind and that its freedom be won, not through human warfare, not with bayonet and blood, but through Christ's divine Science" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 236).

History has shown that men do not fight against what they believe to be inevitable. For instance, there has never been a revolution against volcanic eruptions. But when, in the midst of oppression, hope is born, bringing with it a vision of fairer things, then mankind is stirred to effort. Jesus said that to win the kingdom of God it was necessary to be born again of Spirit. Christian Science, in destroying the old, materialistic point of view, and revealing the vast potentialities of spiritual man, produces in the individual the change that Jesus demanded. By showing men that their limitations are not legitimate, and that they are free to lay hold on the good that a loving Father has meant them to have, Christian Science has given the impetus needed to usher in a better and purer state of being.

When Abram turned his back on fear and the belief in evil as powerful, the command of God to him was for perfection. But while he saw the goal, his vision did not make fully clear the pathway upward. The complete understanding of this was reserved for Jesus, whose works of regenerating the sinner and healing the sick proved that the right knowledge of God brings with it the

power that makes for salvation. His exact knowledge of God was thus the means by which the hope for perfection, seen by Abram, could be brought to full realization.

The works of Christian Science are the repetition in this age of the works of Jesus, and they are done through the same exact, scientific knowledge of the relation of man to God. Not only does Christian Science state how fair is the true heritage of man, but it shows him the means whereby to attain his birthright. "Truth is revealed," says Mrs. Eddy. "It needs only to be practised" (Science and Health, p. 174). Never again can the pall of ignorance retard our progress toward perfection. In the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which we have just quoted, Mrs. Eddy has stated the truth in terms so simple that children have no difficulty in understanding it and using it to meet their needs.

It is but a few years since Mrs. Eddy gave the message of Christian Science to this age, but already its beneficent influence has destroyed the burdens of many hundreds of thousands of persons. Every Wednesday evening, in testimonial meetings of Christian Science churches in all parts of the world, men and women are recounting how the understanding of ever-present Love has dispelled evil and revealed good. The age is undergoing the rebirth declared necessary by Jesus for those who seek the kingdom of God. Fear is being laid aside by those coming to a worthier estimate of themselves and the world in which they live. New ideals of life are born where man's true selfhood is appreciated. The belief of life in matter is being rooted out of consciousness by the true understanding of spiritual being. In the midst of a materially-minded civilization this revolution is going on, with an ever-widening sphere of influence as more and more persons see the promise and are attracted to it.

Some idea of what the future holds in store may be glimpsed by what is already accomplished in so short a time. These few years have shown that with more perfect understanding of God goes greater harmony of being. Experience of this fact brings with it in turn a still better understanding. The seed is in itself, yielding fruit after its kind. Fortunate are the people who know how to find their unity with good, and fortunate is the age that has the opportunity to mark this new birth of spiritual aspiration. In this unity of hope with accomplishment Abram's vision is finding realization.

ODD VERSES DECRY STRAW BONNET

IN THE days when the magazine was unknown in Massachusetts and the newspapers were few, and came once a week, the broadside—a sheet printed on one side only—was often used to publish verses upon current topics and give an author opportunity to diffuse his particular opinions and expositions. A curious instance of this always curious species of writing has for its title, "The Pernicious Effect of Straw Bonnets," and upon this theme the doggerel muse disports itself at length. A few verses will show the drift and manner of the argument. The question is whether the sermonette had any effect, and to this history gives no answer.

It appears that the grievance was not so much the bonnet per se that was objectionable as the fact that the bonnet industry diverted the crop of the rye field from the mill to the milliner. Thus the second verse,—

"To gratify females alone,
To ornament the head,
Rye must be reaped before 'tis grown,
Which shortens us of bread."

The hard mentions other causes of apprehension, such as mice and Napoleon, and thinks the times are worse than they were two or three millenniums back.

"Isaiah who a book did pen,
The pride of women mentions
And if they followed fashion then
Now they have more inventions."

This time of multiplied vanities, be it noted, was in 1800, no nearer than that! But bonnets were not all.

"Beside straw bonnets on the head,
They think it is their duty
That an umbrella should be spread
Lest Sol should spoil their beauty."

Thus more than a century ago, but if one questions progress, a gleam of encouragement may be espied in the fact that women trammel themselves much less with parasols than they used to.

CECIL RHODES AND FEDERATION

FROM the time that Cecil Rhodes made the remarkable will leaving his wealth for the extension of the British Empire, his purpose never altered—to devote his life to the construction of a world-wide Empire, whose scattered portions should be closely knit by common ties of sentiment and mutual interest. But as affairs eventuated, says Gordon Le Sueur, one of Mr. Rhodes's private secretaries, in his "Life of Cecil Rhodes," he had to devote himself to the smaller task of working first for the federation of the colonies and states of South Africa. . . . While he was a Unionist in politics (Unionism he regarded as synonymous with Imperialism), for the consummation of his ideal of a Federated Empire he considered that a form of Home Rule was necessary in Ireland. He regarded a settlement with Ireland as the key of the federal system—a step towards perfect Home Rule for every part of the Empire, but "with control from Westminster." . . . Rhodes saw that a form of Home Rule in Ireland could be used as a stepping-stone to Imperial federation, and he had discussed the matter with Gladstone, who was favorably impressed by Rhodes's arguments on his idea for an Imperial council or parliament at Westminster in which the colonies would have representation. It was a step towards the welding into a united whole of the different units of the Empire. . . .

The federation Rhodes had in view would start with Ireland, already a part of the United Kingdom, as the first of

Labor in Art

Excellence in art, as in everything else, can only be achieved by dint of painstaking labor. There is nothing less accidental than the painting of a fine picture or the chiselling of a noble statue.—Samuel Smiles.

Men Who Lectured for Pay

Taking up the defense of public men of today who accept compensation for time spent on the lecture platform, a recent writer commented upon the illustrious men of the past who were paid speakers. The list includes: Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, James Russell Lowell, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett Hale, Louis Agassiz, Horace Greeley, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry M. Stanley, Henry Ward Beecher, Abraham Lincoln.

On Again

If what shone afar so grand
Turn to nothing in thine hand,
On again, the virtue lies
In the struggle, not the prize.
—R. M. Milnes.

Science

And

Health

With

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the
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, March 18, 1914

Reversal of the Yellow Peril

A GENERATION ago a famous German publicist wrote a book which, for some years, was as effectual as the efforts of the fat boy at Dingley Dell in making the flesh of Europe creep. For a time the newspapers of the world led their most lurid headlines with "the Yellow Peril." For a time a brilliant ruler of men saw in every flicker of far eastern policy the machination of a nineteenth century Timour the Tartar or Ghengis Khan. For the time there came the steady rain of travelers' tales of huge yellow armies drilling from one end to the other of the Great Wall. Then came the persistent eastward movements of the battalions of the Tzar. Then one day Count Ito's flotilla put out from Japan, and "the Yellow Peril" disappeared in the curling blue smoke of the battle in the Yalu.

Today, how are the mighty fallen! There is a "Yellow Peril" with a vengeance, but it is a peril to and not from the Yellow. The reforms which were to effect so much, when the Manchus were driven out and the republican regime came in, have met a shorter shrift than those heralded to the Ottoman on the evening when Turk and Bulgar, Arab and Albanian marched arm-in-arm singing on the Galata bridge. It is easy to blame the Chinaman or the Turk. Yuan Shih-kai may have proved as much a painted lath as Mahmoud Shevket, but the cynical selfishness of the great powers has been manifested no more in the Aegean than in the gulf of Pechili. The world is shrinking apace, and what is left of Asia has to be shared before it is too late. So "the consecrated battle flags are got ready for planting in Anatolia and Manchuria, and the Rob Roys of Europe prepare to prove 'the good old rule.'"

Concessions and loans are the order of the day. The one is offered and the other accepted with reckless profusion. More than half the country is already pegged out in European and Japanese claims, and there will be no hesitation in foreclosing. The obligingness of the world's financiers has made the President their debtor in more ways than one. He maintains his equilibrium by reason of their generosity, and he must do their behest. What, however, most people who think are wondering at the moment is: What would happen if, as is threatened, Yuan should go in search of accommodations elsewhere? Would that be the moment when the trumpets of Israelitish Europe would sound before the walls of Jerichonian Peking?

Reverence for Patriot Memorials

TOURIST travel to New England towns like Plymouth, Salem, Lexington and Concord mounts each year. Their appeal is constant to the best sentiments of men and their aspiring offspring, so that with rising tides of national population and better facilities for pilgrimages from near and far it is inevitable that these ancient communities should see each year more visitors than ever previously walked their winding streets. What the dimensions of the sightseeing business are now may be inferred partially from statistics just issued by the Lexington Historical Society, which last season welcomed to inspection of its collections 24,000 persons willing to pay the modest fee charged. How many thousand persons trolleyed, motored or cycled out from Boston and viewed the historic town common and saw Kitson's statue of the "Minute Man" and then went on to Concord without visiting the Historical Society's collections, it would be difficult to estimate. But it is a vast host that pours through the town each year, impelled by mixed motives, mainly good, and encouraged to set forth by the certainty that all that reverent pride can do to make the historic sites attractive and impressive has been done. Too much praise cannot be given to a town that guards the inheritance of the past as reverently as Lexington does, protecting from decay and dissolution buildings inseparably associated with national history, and reducing to a minimum chances for vulgar, commercial exploitation by private owners of the opportunity for trafficking that the situation creates. Credit for this national service should be given ungrudgingly, since the fact is that patriotic pilgrims come each year from every state of the Union, not to mention other lands.

Concord has the double glory of literary and civic splendor. Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne and the Alcotts have made the town ever memorable as a community; and this, plus all that happened there during the revolution. Hence to Concord's still sequestered streets come a double stream of reverent folk, and a larger proportion of them Europeans and Asiatics than Lexington attracts. Nor is this ratio likely to change save to mark even more emphatically, as years go on, the primacy of the thinker over the warrior. Literature abides and increases its audience each generation as racial and national barriers break down. States rise and fall, counter-revolution follows revolution, reputations of political leaders and military commanders suffer eclipse; but creative writers live on.

Where Reliable News Is Needed

MONTEVIDEO is a city with some 400,000 inhabitants. The capital of Uruguay, it is the chief center of culture for a country with about 1,125,000 population. The Montevideans are great newspaper readers, and some of the journals have considerable circulation. French ideals appear to prevail as the standard journalistic goal and, as in the case of other South American countries, much space is devoted to fiction. This sort of reading matter is, of course, all right in its place, but when so-called news is twisted to suit a certain taste the reader who wants to know is apt to be misled. All too often significant events in the United States have been scarcely noticed in leading South American papers, while the sensational was dwelt upon as if it were the only material available in the north for service to the southern countries. Montevideo a while ago set its face against much wrong interpretation of United States happenings, and there is to be noticed in the leading papers of the capital a desire to give the northern nation its due in that particular. A number of innovations are

especially noteworthy. Matter of interest to women is given much more space than formerly, and the "page" devoted to woman's activity in the La Razon, for instance, includes excellent ideas as ready guide to feminine self-support in countries where a few years ago such an independent attitude was not dreamed possible. Montevidean newspaper men have been schooled in the ways of the north, and while in many instances they have refused to follow where the way did not lead to progress, these writers have used the best at hand and left that other alone.

Across the sea used to be the loadstone to South American journalists in search of ideas. Correspondence from the great capitals abroad filled the pages of the papers. This correspondence is still maintained at its former high standard, but the United States is coming to the front as a real news center and this is one result of more South Americans attending schools in North America, and writers visiting such places where the youth are preparing themselves to do service on their return to their native lands. Numbers of these students attending at United States colleges expect later to engage in newspaper work. Strengthened by the higher conception of what clean journalism is, as expounded in the leading institutions in the United States, South American youth can be a means for making reliability a watchword among a class of workers whose influence counts for much among the southern nations.

EMPLOYERS of labor in New York city, who have been complaining of the incorrect spelling of many applicants for positions coming to them with diplomas certifying graduation from secondary and high schools, have had their criticism stopped in part at least. "Cease dealing in generalities," say the school officials. "Give us the name of any applicant who proves deficient and his or her school record. We will investigate the case, and if the particular school is responsible we will act in a reforming and disciplinary way," adds the board of education. Two results are bound to follow such a policy as this. First much of the criticism will cease. Men are prone to make sweeping generalizations as to ignorance or incompetence of alumni of schools and colleges, if not compelled to produce evidence backing up the charges. To both criticize and prove charges calls for a higher order of character and ability.

But where criticism rests on facts or seeming facts, it should at once be brought to the attention of school authorities. This is likelier to happen if the school authorities are on record as really welcoming criticism. Now that New York employers are urged to be specific in their charges and now that they know that applicants discovered to be illiterate will be probed, of course their only course is to fall in and cooperate with the school officials.

Onlookers who view contemporary life as objectively as possible cannot but be impressed with the swiftness with which what are known colloquially as "follow up" methods of doing business are being adopted by organizations far from commercial in their aims. This working alliance between school principal and labor employer in behalf of the cause of exact spelling is a case in point. The school hereafter will get prompt reports of a definite sort about A, B, C and D. The employer in turn will discover from data gathered in the classroom just how much he may and may not justly assign as the school's fault that his new clerk spells common words in a thoroughly individual and irregular way. For many critics of school graduates and of school curricula have yet to learn that there are limits to the illuminating influence of the school and that some very admirable youth, whether judged by their moral worth or general intelligence and capability, are yet without habits of accuracy in spelling and seemingly never can acquire them. As spellers such persons may not fit into clerical positions requiring accuracy of record; but as workers in other places where character and insight count they may be priceless aids.

FIRST of the supplementary, anti-monopoly bills to come before Congress embodying the desires of President Wilson will be the one, approved and reported by the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce, creating an interstate trade commission. Whether this measure will have as many collateral propositions issuing from the White House as seemed likely a month ago is a matter of conjecture. Many signs indicate the President's growing realization that definition of modes of doing business is a more difficult task for Congress to undertake than the ardent reformer can realize until he has experimented with statute-making.

For the interstate trade commission plan there is much to be said; and difficulties in defining its scope of authority and its field of operation have been fewer than those attending other projects related to the anti-monopoly struggle. With the interstate commerce commission as an example it is comparatively easy to take advantage of all the experience accumulated during the time that it has been gaining in prestige and power. Moreover there is less opposition to the plan of an interstate trade commission by "interests" to be controlled by it than exists toward any of the plans for extending state authority over corporate action. So that the project will come before Congress with considerable friendliness felt toward it by the larger industrial enterprises that are eager for some measure of stability and certainty in doing business quite as much as for anything. They may much prefer independent action and free competition as a matter of theory. But faced by a condition such as now exists they will take federal rather than state control.

The proposed bill is loyal to a non-partisan civil service based on merit ideal. The three commissioners, who are to be well paid, will give their entire time to the calling. Only the largest industrial and commercial corporations will be subject to such investigation and supervision as the commission may undertake, but in turn it can only institute judicial proceedings on the advice of the attorney-general, and the general terms of the law indicate that it is the President's desire that at first the commission shall serve other departments of the government already fully charged with authority rather than begin for itself a punitive career.

With a limitation of the power first granted to this new body it is far likelier to come into existence. As with the interstate commerce commission, it can earn additional grants of authority by justifying them through wisdom shown in operation of the new law.

Following Up Poor Spellers

Inter- state Trade Commission

Greater Erie Civic Plans

ERIE is a lakeport city of northern Pennsylvania occupying a strategic position for profiting by the commerce that goes on between regions bordering on the great northern lakes and the vast manufacturing area of which Pittsburgh is the dominating community. Like most cities Erie has "come up," its prosperity and civic spirit only recently taking the form of deliberate provision for urban growth on reasonable lines. With local interests that are chiefly commercial and manufacturing it has now awakened to the economic and esthetic demands of rational municipal expansion; and to aid it in outlining subsequent city growth and raising the community to a level previously unknown three experts have been summoned, one a city planner, one a consulting engineer conversant with all transportation and terminal problems and the other a special student of commercial development carried on with greatest good of the greatest number in mind.

Their reports on extension and improvement of the city are now accessible in an attractively illustrated volume, serviceable to citizens locally and also to all outsiders who are following the city planning movement in the United States.

The contrast between what exists now and what is urged in these reports is more marked in the spheres of highway broadening and transportation terminal control than in aught else. Movement of population and light and air for dwellers are conditioned by the adequacy of the street system of a community. Freedom and its usual generally diffused prosperity can only be assured when the ever-increasing trade a city does can get in and out and about without paying toll to private holders of lands along water fronts. Hence the tenor of the reports of these advisers is to urge community control of properties fronting on Lake Erie that for purposes of commerce should be available to all, and also be used for recreational purposes to a far greater extent than is now done by a population increasingly commercial and industrial in its mode of self-support. To incite right action along this line the example of Toronto, a city much like Erie in population, site and harbor opportunities, is cited.

Erie is bound to accept, sooner or later, much of the advice contained in this admirable report. Moreover it is a document that calls on the state of Pennsylvania to act. There are functions that a state engineer who is technically trained, and that a rivers and harbors commission of the right sort could do for Erie and other communities of the sort that would enable the commonwealth to develop its canals, waterways and freight terminals in a more consistent way than is now done.

For the convenience and instruction of federal officials who are charged with important decisions in connection with the recently enacted banking and currency act the statistics of New England's banks, industries and reserve wealth recently compiled by Dr. Hartwell, secretary of Boston's statistics department, will be useful. It is evidence of this sort, impressive and cumulative in its effect, that must lead to selection of Boston as reserve bank center. But entirely apart from this particular case of demonstrated usefulness the statistical study will have its value, giving encouragement to persons and societies dedicated to promotion of New England's trade and explaining to inquisitive investigators why promoters of enterprises in all parts of the United States continue to come to New England for capital to borrow. Ninth in rank among the sections of the nation in its area of territory, New England when the last federal census was taken stood fifth in wealth, third in the value of manufactured products, fourth in foreign commerce, second in duties collected and fourth in bank clearings and resources of the national banks. Put in other terms, as to density per square mile of population New England stands second, as it also does as to number of wage earners and the value of products in manufacture, number of clearing houses and amount of clearings and the capital, surplus, banking power and resources of its national banks. As for Boston, while ranking fifth in population and eighth in manufactures, it is first in per capita assessed valuation and in per capita banking power.

Not for naught have ideals of enterprise, thrift and reinvestment of surplus wealth been operative in the six states of the Northeast over a period of history longer in point of time than any other section can point to. Such sectional fiscal problems as await solution arise not so much from insufficiency of reserves of capital as from unwillingness of New England investors to concentrate their attention on sources of profit near by or to take the relatively smaller incomes that come from home investment. So long having been a creditor section it is difficult now to meet demands of nearby enterprises and for a season at least take into consideration demands of sectional patriotism. For that is what New England needs now more than anything else. Having given lavishly of herself for the aid of other sections of the country during many generations, she is ethically justified now in caring for herself. For she has the highest rate of urban population and highest proportion of foreign-born citizens of any section, and is facing the most grave complications of any region in matters of transportation and railway finance.

WHEN it is considered that more than 240,000,000 barrels of petroleum were produced in the United States in 1913, and that there are numerous by-products of this commodity, all commanding good prices, it will not be so difficult to understand how immense dividends can be drawn by those engaged in the business from quick sales and small profits.

SECRETARY DANIELS would seem to be entirely right in holding that a deck at sea rather than a desk on land should occupy the attention of a naval officer. There will be exceptions, of course, but if the United States must have a great navy it is evident that its personnel should be afloat rather than ashore, as a regular thing.

THERE may possibly be a rush to Alaska consequent upon the construction of the government railroad. But there are 586,000 square miles of it, and in 1910 there were only 64,336 people in the territory. So that some time must elapse before even a rush can crowd it.

IT SHOULD be one of the most difficult things, and not one of the easiest, to engage in private banking in the United States.

New England's Wealth Reserves